The Bombay Gazette

No. 4,954. New Series.]

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

Annual Subscr[illegible] Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	62	0
including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	33	0
including postage	38	0
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including postage	21	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

	Rs.	
Ten lines and under	4	0
Repetition	2	0
First insertion, each line	0	6
Second insertion	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ABRAHAM.—November 22nd, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. E. J. Abraham, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HARTMAN.—November 22nd, at the European General Hospital, Gunner James Hartman, late of the Bombay Marine, aged 48 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

SERRES.—At Cannanore, on the 7th November, the wife of Major W. Serres, d. d. 40th Regiment N. I., of a son, still-born.

DEATHS.

HYTER.—At Madras, on the 11th November, Hugh Leavers, second son of William Francis Hyter, Clerk of Saint George's Cathedral, Madras, aged 15 years 2 months and 21 days.

At Masulipatam, on the night of the 1st November by the storm and inundation.

JAMIESON.—Mrs. Mary Jamieson, aged 62 years.

KELLIE.—Mary, Jessey, and James Kellie, grandchildren of the above, and children of Mr. J. E. Kellie, Inspecting Postmaster, aged respectively, 8, 7, and 6 years.

SCOTT.—Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, the former Manager of the Engineer's Office.

CARR.—Mr. R. W. Carr, Talug Overseer, P. W. D.

MAIDEN.—Mrs. Alfred Maiden and 3 children.

FRUVAL.—Mr. Anthony Fruval and 11 children.

D'PRAGER.—Mr. Luke D'Prager, late Head Writer of the Zillah Court.

BEEBY.—J. Beeby, eldest son of Commissary Sergeant Beeby.

CROCKER.—William, aged 8 years, Adelaide aged 6 years, and James, aged 4 years, the beloved children of Conductor James Crocker of the Invalid Pension Establishment.

D'PRAZER.—At the same time and place, Mr. D'Prazer, the father-in-law of Mr. Crocker.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about...... ...... 11th and 25th
Kurrachee on...................... 10th and 25th

THE STEAM-SHIP GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 850 tons, 180 H. P., BROOKS, Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay		Returns
25th Dec.		28th January.
10th Feb.	,,	13th March.
25th March.	,,	28th April.
10th May.	,,	12th June.
25th June.	,,	28th July.
10th August.	,,	12th Sept.
25th Sept.	,,	28th October.
10th Nov.	,,	12th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Na[illegible]

Mails, Passengers, a[illegible]

Leave Bombay	1	16	[illegible]		
Carwar	2	16	[illegible]		
Mangalore	3	17	[illegible]		18
Cannanore	4	18	Coconada	5	19
Calicut	4	18	Masulipatam	6	20
Cochin	5	19	Madras	10	24
Tuticorin		20	Negapatam	11	25
Colombo or Galle, when inducement offers	7	21	Galle or Colombo, when inducement offers	14	28
Negapatam	10	24	Tuticorin		29
Madras	15	30	Cochin	16	1*
Masulipatam	16	1	Calicut	16	1†
Coconada	17	2	Cannanore	17	2
Vizagapatam	18	3	Mangalore	18	3
Bimlipatam	18	3	Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

THE STEAM SHIP ARABIA, 1040 tons, 250 H. P., W. PATTERSON, Commander, will be despatched as above at noon, on 1st December, and the S. S. PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., F. BLACMORE, Commander, at noon, on 15th December.

N. B.—The S. S. ARABIA, will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agen

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Goa	,,	Sunday.	Beypore	,,	Sunday.
Carwar	,,	Sunday.	Calicut	,,	Sunday.
Compta	,,	Monday.	Tillicherry	,,	Monday.
Mangalore	,,	Monday.	Cannanore	,,	Monday.
Cannanore	,,	Tuesday.	Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.
Tillicherry	,,	Tuesday.	Compta	,,	Wednesday.
Calicut	,,	Tuesday.	Carwar	,,	Wednesday.
Beypore	,,	Tuesday.	Goa	,,	Thursday.
Cochin arr.		Wednesday.	Bombay arr.		Friday.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from GOA ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Wednesday.	Goa	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	,,	Thursday.	Vingorla	,,	Saturday.
Vingorla	,,	Friday.	Rutnagherry	,,	Sunday.
Goa	,,	Friday.	Bombay	,,	Sunday.

N. B.—Passengers to and from MAHABLESHWUR can be landed or taken up at BANCOTE by this steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT VIA GOGO EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched ONCE A WEEK to SURAT VIA GOGO and from SURAT to BOMBAY as follows:—

Departure from BOMBAY to SURAT VIA GOGO.
Every TUESDAY at 6 P. M.
Departure from SURAT to BOMBAY.
Every FRIDAY at High Water.

For Passage, rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 18th November 1864.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. MARDEN, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).
PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.
(*Positively expected to sail early next Month.*)

THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1257 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain PETERSON, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Windsor Castle*, PRYCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain W. BROUGHTON PRYCE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain PRYCE.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Star of India*, arrived from London, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Cospatrick*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Cospatrick*.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Culloden*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Culloden*.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *City of Delhi*, arrived from Clyde, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned, without further notice.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Delhi*.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Hahnemann*, Captain D. T. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Hahnemann*.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ship *Queen of the North*, Captain TIDMARSH, from London, is now ready to discharge her Cargo, the consignees of which are requested to send of Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain TIDMARSH will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners & Captain of the ship *Queen of the North*.

No. 27 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

खानदेश फारमीग कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

ખાંનદેશ ફરમીંગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The first Ordinary General Meeting [illegible]areholders in the above Company will be held at th[illegible] of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 30th in[illegible] at 2-30 P. M.

1. To [illegible]ve the report of the Directors, and to decide upon the co[illegible] to be pursued.
2. To ap[illegible] Directors in lieu of those named in the Articles of Ass[illegible]ion, who all retire from Office in virtue of Regulation [illegible] of Table B, Act XIX. of 1857.
3. To appoin[illegible]ditor, and fix his remuneration, and transact any oth[illegible]ess brought before the meeting.

The attendance [illegible]holders is particularly requested.

[illegible]der of the Directors,
[illegible]ART, LATHAM & Co.,
[illegible]ecretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th Nove[illegible]

MOFUSSIL PRESS [illegible]D GINNING COMPANY (L[illegible]TED.)

[illegible] કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

[illegible] प्रेस ऍंड जीनींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)

ISSUE OF PROVISIONAL SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Articles of Association of the above Company are now lying at the Office of the undersigned for signature, and it is requested that holders of receipts in the late "Mofussil Press Company (Limited)" and "Cotton Ginning Company (Limited)" will deposit at the said office their allotment papers and receipts for Calls in order that Provisional Share Certificates in the amalgamated Company, as above, may be issued.

Holders of receipts who are not original Allottees in the old Companies will be required to produce a letter from the original Allottees transferring their interest; requisite forms for which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to act as Agent for the Alexandria, Cairo and Suez Telegraph Company, and will receive Messages for transmission direct from Suez to all parts of the Continent of Europe.

Telegrams must be legibly written on Form provided for the purpose, and will be received up to 5 P. M. of the day prior to the despatch of Mails for Europe.

Charges for transmission, and all further particulars, can be learnt on application.

T. BLACK, Agent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th Nov. 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड).

ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition put forward by certain of the Shareholders to wind up the Company, voluntarily.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Offices, Bombay, 16th November 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

खानदेश फांरमांग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

ખાંનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ..)

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Shares in the above Company on which the 2nd CALL of Rs. 90 per Share, together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, be not paid up by the 26th instant will be forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Offices, Bombay, 16th November 1864.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

PROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

Will be shortly published.

A VOCABULARY (English and Hindoostanee) of the names of Military Stores—including Ordnance, Carriages, Ammunition, Fire Works, Arms, Accoutrements, Harness, Saddlery, Musical Instruments, Tools, Implements and Raw Materials, Articles of Engineer Equipments, Camp Equipage and Barrack Furniture. Also a collection of Military and Naval terms, Titles of Public Departments and Officers, Artificers, Trades and Professions the names of the different parts of Ordnance, Musketry Implements, Saddles, Harness, &c. &c. By Mr. HAZELGROVE, Ordnance Department.

The Hindoostanee portion will be printed in the Roman and Dewa-nagree (Balbodh) characters. Price not to exceed Rs. 2½.

Apply to the Superintendent of the Education Society's Press, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, in announcing to his Constituents and the Public his return to this country by last Overland Steamer, has much pleasure in intimating that he has resumed business, at his former premises, at Byculla, as General Importer of English and Foreign Goods. Thankful for the kind patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, he solicits a continuance of the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. N. hopes by the constant importation from the different countries of Europe of articles of the best quality, including the latest improvements and inventions, to meet the tastes and requirements of the public. He expects shortly per *Windsor Castle, Fair Leader, Walmer Castle*, and *Salamanca* a great variety of Goods selected personally by himself for this market while in Europe.

Mr. N. undertakes the execution of commissions for England, France, and Germany.

He has on hand at present a few very superior Oakwood Harmoniums, Wall Shades, in great variety, and an extensive stock of Europe Goglets, of nice finish.

Mr. N.'s rule will be to charge the lowest prices for his goods compatible with a moderate profit to himself in order to ensure quick sales.

TERMS—*Cash.*

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

A Paper Cutting Machine and a Rolling Machine. Apply to MR. J. NEUBERG, Byculla.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED NATIVE CLERK, having a general knowledge of Accounts and Book-keeping, competent to undertake the routine Office duties, connected with Official Correspondence, Care of Records, &c. Handwriting to be good. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem. Address "A. M.," *Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works, for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.

29th Oct. 1864.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient Surveyor at a Salary of 500 Rupees a month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer and Architect.

15, Rampart Row, 4th November 1864.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of Office duties. Also, three European ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS for field duty. Apply to Mr. GEO LATHAM, C. E., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A one roomed Corrugated Iron House about 36 feet by 20. Apply, stating price, to "X. Y. Z.," care Manager of this paper.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CAMPBELL is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for payment of the First Call of the above Corporation is further extended from the 21st to the 26th instant.

The allotments of persons failing to pay the First Call within the above period will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of Directors,
J. P. CORNFORTH, Chairman.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. F. B. CAMA & Co. have determined to cease being connected with the promotion of the recently announced "Hindostan Financial Association, Limited."

All applications for shares in that Company that have been received by that firm will be returned to the applicants on request, but such of them as may remain unapplied for by 4 o'clock on WEDNESDAY the 3rd instant will be handed over to Mr. M. S. GUBBAY, one of the Promoters of the proposed Company.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS (LIMITED).—The Promoters have to announce that the allotment of Shares and period for signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association have been postponed until after the next General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce which will be held on the 1st of December, in order that the Papers relating thereto may be put in circulation among the members of the Chamber with a view to elicit their opinion thereon. Immediately after the said General Meeting has taken place the allotments will be completed, and the Building at once commenced.

W. B. THOMPSON, Honorary Secretary.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, 21st November 1864.

NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank, &c., (Limited) are requested to meet at the Temporary Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of adopting measures in opposition to the course taken by Messrs. BHOW DAJEE, DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and JEEJEEBHOY JEHANGEER, the Provisional Directors in Bombay, or what steps should be taken to secure the interest of the Shareholders. The above Meeting is called on a requisition of Shareholders.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

E[illegible]lished 1850.

THE undersigned be[illegible] they have this day commenced [illegible]s General Brokers, under the sty[illegible] and D'ACQUENY, Offices 12, Apollo [illegible]

PESTONJEE [illegible]A.
A. D'ACQUENY.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interests and responsibility of SHA MUNSEY MOOLJEE in our Branch Firm at Dhollera ceased from the 10th October 1864.

હીરજી ભીમશીની કું૦
HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

TENDERS WANTED to supply the "Bombay Sailors' Home" with Potatoes, Onions, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoanut Oil, Firewood, Coal, Tea, Rice, Mustard, Salt, Vegetables Green, Curry Stuff, Pepper, Vinegar, Raisins. Apply by letter, stating prices and submitting samples, to Honorary Secretary Sailors' Home. The Contract for one year.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NINTH PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
TO-MORROW, THE 24TH NOVEMBER.
OPERA "TUTTI IN MASCHERA"
IN THREE PARTS.
MUSIC by CARLO PEDROTTI.

Dress Circle	Rs. 10
Stalls	8
Gallery	,, 5

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P.M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

Smoking strictly prohibited.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—Under the orders of the Government of Bombay, a further sale by auction of plots of ground as building sites on the Esplanade will take place after the Christmas Holidays, subject to the conditions previously advertized, with the exception that the term for completing the buildings in carcase, will be extended to five years.

2. The arcades to the footpaths in front of the buildings to be completed within two years from the date of sale.

3. In the meantime the Rampart Removal Committee will receive offers for the purchase by private contract of any of the lots already marked out for sale, or for plots of ground in other situations, to suit the convenience of parties desirous of obtaining good building sites, provided the plots tendered for are within the limits of the land intended for sale by Government.

4. The number and situation of the lots, with terms and any further particulars required may be ascertained on enquiry at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade and at the Office of the Superintending Engineer Presidency Division.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Esplanade, 16th November 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1534½ inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 ,, ,, at 7 ,,
12 ,, ,, at 8 ,,

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (10) ten Native Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chiarman, Board of Directors.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—Subscribers to the Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to MESSRS. REMINGTON and Co., the Treasurers, that the same may be remitted without delay.

G. BIRDWOOD.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
JAMES TAYLOR,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
BHOW DAJEE,
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Boree Bunder.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will, until further Notice, be charged on all Second and Third Calls remaining unpaid, and all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls with Interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company as provided in Clause XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 8th November 1864.

Merchandise shipped by THOS. SHORT, JUNR., *for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co.*

THE undersigned begs to notify that there will be another AUCTION SALE of the above Goods commencing on the 29th instant, and the Property will be ON VIEW from the 24th instant. Particulars will be announced shortly.

JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for THOS. SHORT, Junr.

Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale-Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, 15th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the premises of the Association, No. 3, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY the 29th day of November, at 2 P.M.

ALLADIN HABIBHOY,
Chairman Board of Directors.

Bombay, 11th November 1864.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Education Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, November 30th, at 4 P. M.

Business.—1. To give instructions to the Treasurer how to dispose of Rupees 30,000, part payment by Government on account of Land sold to them.

2. To sanction a resolution of the Managing Committee to vote Rs. 20,000, the Society's contribution towards the new Infant School at Poona.

J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

Rule 12.—Benefactors to the amount of one hundred Rupees or Annual Subscribers of thirty Rupees are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Society.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the supply to the Gun Carriage Department of 150 logs of first class, and 150 logs of second class Southern Teak Timber. Full particulars with regard to size of Timber, mode of measurement, delivery, &c., may be learned on application to the Agent for Gun Carriages.

W. S. HATCH, Lieutenant Colonel,
Agent for Gun Carriages.

Colaba, Gun Carriage Agency, 17th November 1864.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of Visitors to Matheran that he will open the above Hotel on the 10th October next, when he will be prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen (or their families) and supply them with first-class articles of every description at a moderate price.

J. S. M. DE SOUZA, Proprietor.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 10,000,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 400 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)—The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities; to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures; and to conduct financial business generally.

The Association takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends for which a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 4th November 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses, in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months.................. 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 7 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 8 ,, ,,

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month ....6 per cent.
,, 2 months........................8 ,,

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours...................10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE undersigned have just received a small batch of Salt's BEER, in good order and conditio.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	,, 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	,, 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		,, 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		,, 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs.	28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	,,	30	,,
Moselle, Sparkling	,,	36	,,
Red Hermitage Burgundy	,,	25	,,
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	,,	24	,,
Do. do. St. Estéphe (Bombay bottled)	,,	18	,,

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes' Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
,, ,, Pints	,, 14	,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 20	,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	,, 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from ,, 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	,, 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	,, 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	,, 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	,, 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	,, 25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	,, 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	,, 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells'	,, 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	,, 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	,, 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	,, 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	,, 24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim	,, 15
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints)	,, 20
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. ,, Do.	40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sap. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

FOR SALE.

COMPAGNIE PARISIENNE, 15, Meadow Street.—Best Chocolate, Chocolate Bobonns, &c. &c.

NEW GRAM from Calcutta, first quality in bags of 164 lbs. with a fine gunny at Rs. 8 per Bag. Terms—Cash. Apply to GOVIND JANARDHUN, at the office of Messrs. Montaulard and Tallada, No. 5, Forbes Street.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goucoum. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.

All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED AND CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE.—*Just landed ex "Janet Mitchell."*—50 Drums, each containing 5 gallons finest on-explosive Paraffin Oil, 8 Rs. per Drum.

One case of Taddy's Tobacco, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Tins assorted Latakia—York River—Cut Cavendish—Birds Eye Returns, Bristol Birds' Eye and Shag.

1 Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, for making Gas from Oil or Oilseeds. Apply to the undersigned.

JAMES T. GOOD.

Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FRESH MILLINERY.—Just received per Overland Mail, a choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Figured Waist Bands, Fancy Perforated Book Marks, Canvas-worked Slippers with material to finish, Cap Fronts, White, Black and Scarlet Silk Tuffts, Fancy-worked Pin Cushions, Air Beds and Pillows, large size Wax Dolls, Spring Toys, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, Walking Sticks, Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c., &c.

Inspection respectfully invited.

BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., Milliners,
No. 2, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Trick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrogated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Bools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY.—Just received and ready for inspection a large and well selected stock of London, Paris, and Geneva JEWELLERY, warranted fine gold and purchased from the best manufacturers by the Proprietor of the Establishment.

The assortment will be revived by each succeeding Mail and is comprising:—

Gold Albert and Guard Chains in great variety.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Earrings.
Gold Lockets, Charms, Seals, Keys, &c.
Gold Gentlemen's and Ladies' Finger Rings.
Gold Sleeves, Studs and Collar Buttons, &c. &c.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have just received per Overland Mail, a large consignment of Jewellery, from their manufacturing partner in London, consisting of—

Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Earrings, set with Pearls, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies' Rings, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, Sapphires, &c.,—a large assortment.
The New Waist Buckle, for Ladies.
Gold and Silver Thimbles, &c. &c.
Gentlemen's Solid Hallmarked 18 Carat Signet Rings.
,, Diamonds, Emerald, and Ruby Rings.
,, Pins, Studs, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
,, Lockets, Albert, and Guard Chains.
,, Gold and Silver Watches.
Silver Goods, in great variety.
Electroplated Ware, best quality.
A splendid assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Nesbit Lane, Fort. GEORGE POWIS & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES }

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to draw attention of their fresh assortment of

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Amongst which the following will be found worthy of especial notice:—

STUDENTS' SETS.

No. 1.—Containing a pair of 6 inch Dividers with moveable limb and Pencil and Pen holder fitting the same, boxwood scale and 2 set squares in neat case. Rs. 3.

No. 2.—Containing 1 pair of 5½ inch needle-pointed Dividers, 1 pair 6 inch ditto with moveable limb and Pen and Pencil holder fitting the same, Ruling Pen, and Boxwood scale; in velvet lined polished Mahogany case. Rs. 6-8.

No. 3.—Containing same as the above with extra Bow Pen, Ebony Parallel Ruler and Transparent Protractor in Polished Mahogany case. Rs. 10-8.

No. 4.—Containing same as No. 2, with extra Bow Pen and Pencil, Lengthening Bar, Ruling Pencil, Brass Protractor and Ebony Parallel Ruler, in polished Mahogany case Rs. 12.

DRAUGHTSMEN'S SETS.

No. 5.—In Electrum, containing 1 pair 5½ inch needle-pointed Dividers, 1 pair 6 inch jointed ditto with one moveable limb and Pen and Pencil holder fitting the same, Drawing Pen with Ivory handle, and Bow Pen, the lower compartment containing ivory set of scales, Ebony Parallel Ruler and Brass Protractor, in strong polished oak case. Rs. 18.

No. 6.—Contains same as the above, with extra Bow Pencil, Ivory Parallel Rule, Lengthening Bar and Ivory Protractor, fully divided in strong oak case with Lock and Key. Rs. 25.

No. 7.—By Elliott, in best Electrum one pair of 5½ inch Dividers, 1 pair 6 inches jointed Dividers with one moveable limb and Pen and Pencil holder fitting the same, Lengthening Bar, Bow Pen, Drawing Pen with ivory handle, ivory Parallel Ruler and Protractor in polished mahogany case. Rs. 65.

No. 8.—By Elliott in highly finished electrum, containing one pair 5½ inch needle-pointed Dividers, one pair 6 inch ditto jointed with moveable limb and Pen and Pencil holder fitting the same, Lengthening Bar, Bow Pencil, 2 Drawing Pens, Pricker, Ivory Parallel Ruler and Protractor, Knife, File &c. in handsome metal bound polished rosewood case with superior Lock. Price Rs. 125.

No. 9.—Rather larger than the above, containing the same and extra solid steel spring Bow Dividers, Pen and Pencil Rs. 155.

SPARE INSTRUMENTS.

Proportional Compasses, Beam Compasses, Turn-in Compasses, Dividers in electrum and Brass, spring Dividers, Bow Pens and Pencils, Drawing Pens double and single wheel, Pens with box of spare wheels, Pointers &c.; also Scales, Rulers, Squares, Curves &c. &c.

THACKER, VINING & C.

HERB[illegible]ROW.

[illegible]ARMONINO.

HERBE[illegible]T & Co. [illegible] all attention to this charming little [illegible] with four stops, *Musette, flute, forte*, and instrument [illegible]ttance well adapted for accompanying the voice [illegible] performance with the Piano. Price, Cash Rs 15[illegible]

ORGAN HARMONIUM.

With two Rows of keys, and with a bellows-blowing apparatus, in addition to the usual *treddles* or foot-blowers Herbert & Co. have a first class Instrument imported expressly for use in a small church or chapel; it has two rows of keys, each five octaves compass, the upper row produces a soft and flute-like quality of tone intended for interludes and swell passages:—the lowest set of keys produces a loud organ quality of tone in every way instrument has sixteen stops, and is made of solid oakwood, the front is of rich design, ornamented with real pipes of metal in the style of a small church organ: it stands above 8 feet high, and is adapted for the climate of India.—With a view to effect a speedy sale, the above instruments is offered at the exceedingly low price of Rs. 550 for cash only

TIFFIN BASKETS.

Of prepared wickker work, secured with a strap and provided with handles.

Contents.

Two knives.
Two Forks.
Two Finger Napkins.
Two small Tumblers.
Two Plates.
One Butter or Jam Pot.
One best Metal Case for Meal or Provisions.
One Salt holder.
One Decanter.

There is sufficient space left for two loaves Rs. 20 Complete.

The next larger size has 3 knives &c. &c. and is fixed at Rs. 25.

CARTE DE VISITE
ALBUMS.

Herbert & Co. invite special attention to their immense stock of

ALBUMS,

which are now being disposed of at a reduction
of 25 per cent.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,
ALBUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have a few beautiful ALBUMS which are very slighty damaged on the outer cover, and which are offered at much reduced rates.—

An excellent ALBUM to hold 50 portraits can be had for Rs. 8 in every *essential* respect as good as others; *although slightly scratched* on the outer cover.

Reduction in the price of,
CARTES DE VISITES.
Plain Rs. 12 per dozen.
Colored Rs. 18. per dozen.

HERBERT & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a various stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes always on hand.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich cut-glass Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the Breakfast or the Dinner Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular and Oblong BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES of the plain, the beaded and the vine-leaf patterns, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with rich cut glass Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon complete. Rs. 16.

Silver-plated on best White Metal. Rs. 12.

CRUET FRAMES.—A very large and choice assortment of Cruet Frames is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.

Six-bottle Cruet Frame.................................... 30 to 40
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame................................. 35 to 50

SPIRIT LAMP CIGAR LIGHTER.—Very handsome, of best Electro Silver, in the form of a double ink-stand, with sponge in spirits for lighting Cheroots, &c. Rs. 25.

FIRE STANDS.—For holding ignited rice balls, also called *Aug-dauns*. The patterns are numerous, and very pretty, among the best may be mentioned the *Dolphin pattern*, the Louis Quatoise; the Vine and the Pelican patterns, all admirably adapted as ornaments of special utility.

ELONGATING BOTTLE HOLDERS.—A new improvement has been made in these useful articles, viz., the silvered handle is so arranged that it can be adjusted to the size of the bottle it covers, rendering small Pints, Quarts, up to Magnums, all equally available for use in the same holder.

Several handsome patterns all of the best Electro Silver.

ELECTRO-SILVER COVERS, for glass tumblers, breakfast cups, Wine glasses, &c. These useful articles are indespensable wherever change in the temperature engenders flies, the pollution of one's drink by insects dropping themselves bodily into it may be wholly avoided by the use of a set of these handsome covers.

☞ Prices, from Rs. 5, 6, to 7, the set of three.

ICE TONGS, SALAD TONGS, SUGAR SIFTERS, NUT CRACKERS, PICKLE FORKS, KNIFE RESTS, WINE LABELS, CORK SCREWS, MUFFINEERS, BEER TANKARDS, FLASKS, TRAVELLERS KIT, &c.

BUTTER COOLERS, new designs, all of the very best make, warranted to wear well for many years.

Grey hound pattern with glass liner and strainer. Rs. 25.

Cow pattern with extra under dish strainer, &c., all of Electro-silver. Rs. 30.

Raspberry pattern, the outside of this article is of glass, the strainer, &c. top, and under dish of Electro-silver, all beautifully ornamented and finished. Rs. 30.

Lotus pattern, this pattern is elaborate, and rich in excellent workmanship; similar to the above it is in four pieces, the outer body, the glass liner (thick and strong) the strainer and the ornamental Cover, Rs. 35.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.—Comprising several new patterns.

HERBERT AND Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and which are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silverware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

SPARE TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, AND OTHER PIECES. In every variety.

PICKLE FRAMES, Suitable also for Chutney, Preserves, &c., &c.

Two-glass Pickle Frames...............From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30
Three-glass Pickle Frames .... ,, 25 ,, 40

SUGAR VASES.—Elegant sugar vases, in various styles and patterns. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 each.

VICTORIA SUGAR VASES, having richly pierced or open frames, with side handles, colored glass liners and covers, with various and ornamental tops. From their elegance and beauty these articles are well suited for Presentation. From Rs. 25 to 40 each.

BREAD BASKETS. Bread Baskets of elegant style and finish, essential articles for the Table. From Rs. 20 to 45 each.

TOAST RACKS.—Toast Racks of different designs. From Rs. 7 to 12 each.

EGG STANDS AND EGG FRAMES.

The newly invented warmer is becoming an indespensible requisite to every breakfast table, they are made for 4, 5, 6, and 8 eggs, beautifully gilt in the hollow spaces formed for the eggs to warm in,—the hot water is kept in the under space; the elegant appearance of these useful articles entitles them to a place on the best appointed table. Prices from Rs. 16, 18, 20 to 25.

HANDSOME 4-CUP, 5-CUP, 6-CUP, AND 8-CUP EGG FRAMES. From Rs. 18 each.

BOTTLE AND DECANTER STANDS. [illegible]ery neat Bottle Stands per pair. From Rs. 8.

A variety of patterns of Bottle Stands [illegible] neat and elegant designs. From Rs. 12 to 25 per pair.

UPRIGHT OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE.—Seven octave three string double action instrument well fastened with plates and bolts, &c. to resist the effects of climate and knocking about which is unavoidable in India. This Piano has the self-playing mechanism and a complete set of musical apparatus pertaining to it, complete Rs. 1000.

HARMONIUM PIANOFORTE.—This instrument is peculiar in its construction having no keys like other instruments, but simply supplied with the music or tunes which are made to play with the utmost precision, and correctness, an Harmonium attachment is played in the usual way and has a very beautiful effect:—the exterior of the whole is handsome and well made; a set of four Castegnettes play in their appointed tunes, very curiously:—A musical novelty like this is seldom to be met with out of the Makers Warehouse and only three have been imported to India. Price Rs. 1,200.

NEW MAP OF INDIA.—Based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India, showing the latest Territorial acquisitions of the British, the Independent and Protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c., &c., and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Size of Map, 5 feet by 4 feet; scale 35 miles to the inch.

On rollers varnished, for office use, Rs. 25.

In a neat case divided into 2 parts, North and South, for the convenience of travellers—Rs. 22.

The delineation of the Geography set forth in the above three Maps is upon the largest scale ever published. Important additions are made, derived from recent and authentic sources, all carefully tested and compared by the eminent constructor, Alexander K. Johnstone, who may be fairly quoted as the highest geographical authority in existence.

NEW MAP OF AMERICA.—America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

This New Map will be found in all respects a work of the highest class.

Price, fully colored and mounted, in case, Rs. 48; in Morocco case, Rs. 52; roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring rolier, Rs. 90.

☞ Every office claiming a position and a name amidst the growing wealth and importance in this city, should decorate its walls with one or more of these valuable Maps, the study of which may tend to confirm the general impressions that ere long Bombay must become the chief port in Asia.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bomba[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 23rd November 1864. H. F. SOARES & Co.

NOTICE.—No applications for Shares in the "Central India Financial [illegible] (Limited)" will be received after 12 o'[illegible] Corporation. Bom[illegible]y, 22nd Nov[illegible] noon, this day.

B[illegible]B[illegible] 1864. [illegible] CONTRACT [illegible] 10, [illegible] are hereby [illegible] D[illegible] Agent of the French [illegible] [illegible]ration is disposed to re[illegible] [illegible], Fort. A. D[illegible]

[illegible] HEREBY GIVEN, [illegible] formed that [illegible] as Agents of the [illegible] Government [illegible] regarding [illegible] their of- for Co[illegible] Mr. J. S[illegible] ACQUENY.

NOTICE [illegible] ceased to [illegible] that we have Ships. All comm[illegible] undermentioned addressed to the Charte[illegible] them should be [illegible] Bombay. [illegible] S, now Merchant Prince, Rowstree, and [illegible]
SOUZA [illegible] Co.
Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

A NEW FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, designated the "India and Continental Financial Association (Limited)" is being brought out under the auspices of Messrs. LULLOOBHOY PANACHUND, SHAIK ESSA KHALIFA, and other respectable merchants. Applications for shares may be addressed to the Promoters, care of Mr. C. TYABJEE, on or before FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ધી બોમ્બે પરેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)
बांबे प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

FINAL CALL OF Rs. 400 PER SHARE.—The above Call fell due on the 10th instant, and Interest is now chargeable.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSAL COMPANY.—CAPITAL Rs. 10,000,000, DIVISABLE INTO 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.—(WITH POWER TO INCREASE).
No applications for shares will be received in the above Company after 5 o'clock on the 25th instant.
GOVIND SOONDER & Co.,
Bombay Grand Portuguese Church Lane, No. 36, Dady Setts' Agiary Road, 22nd November 1864.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPAMY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital of the Company for the half-year ending 30th November instant, will be paid to the Shareholders standing on the Bombay Register on and after 1st December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st instant.
THOMAS PROUD, Manager.
4, Hornby Row, 22nd November 1864.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED.)
Capital Rupees 64,00,000 in 16,000 Shares of Rupees 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE).
Promoters.
D. J. LISBOA, Esq.
OOMERSEY MOOLJEE, Esq., | MOOLJEE CANJEE, Esq.
GOVINDJEE MEGJEE, Esq. | DUNGORSEY TEJPALL, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bombay Presidency Bank.
Solicitors.—Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH.
Brokers.
Messrs. DAMOODER and MANECKCHUND TOOLSEDASS.

ALLOTMENTS of the above Financial will be out shortly.

NOTICE.—It has been resolved by the Promoters of the "Royal Financial Association, for which applications were received at this Office some days ago, that in view of the extreme number of such institutions which still continue to be brought out, they consider it more for the interest of intending shareholders, to refrain from further progress with the Association at present. Negotiations will however in the meantime be matured, and such arrangements concluded as will induce the Promoters to introduce the Association afresh, when, in their opinion, a more suitable time has arrived for doing so.
The Promoters desire to tender their thanks to those parties from whom they had received most encouraging promises of support, and their obligations are also due to the public for the expression of confidence accorded them by the various applicants for over 1,50,000 shares.
Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Ellen Stuart*, from Calcutta, are hereby informed that, in consequence of no Boats having been sent to take delivery, the undernoted Cargo has been landed at the Carnac Bunder at the expense and risk of the concerned, and which will be delivered on payment of freight, wharfage fees, and all other expenses incurred.
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.
Agents for Ship *Ellen Stuart*.
Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

H E B	46	Bales Jute
A K C	41	Do.
C D F	48	Do.
A M	26	Do.
J W	19	Do.
B	19	Do.
X B	51	Do.
S M	11	Do.
A K C	17	Do.
H J N M	57	Do.
J H A	56	Do.
	391	Do.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Alicia*, from Calcutta, are hereby informed that, in consequence of no Boats having been sent to take delivery, the undernoted Cargo has been landed at the Carnac Bunder at the expense and risk of the concerned, and which will be delivered on payment of freight, wharfage fees, and all other expenses incurred.
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Agents Ship *Alicia*.
22nd Nov. 1864.

M A L C	240	Bags Grain.
B S R	33	Do.
M N G	66	Do.
M A L C	27	Do.
T S D	31	Do.
R J G	2	Do.
G P W T R M A T E	3	Do.
	403	Bags.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 106.
RAMCHUNDER BHOWANEESHUNKER.—*Plaintiff.*
vs.
CRUSTNATH ABBAJEE & OTHERS.—*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made in this Cause, bearing date the 14th day of September 1863, the following immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction, before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Commissioner of the said Court, in his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December 1864, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Pension and Tax Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, with the Appurtenances, together with the portion of the front compound opposite thereto, situate, lying, and being in Govasur Oart, and facing the Kalbadavee Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 765, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59, and containing by admeasurement 690 square yards, (be the same little more or less), and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the compound wall and beyond it by the portion of the said Govasur Oart) on or towards the West by the Kalbadavee Road or Parell Road, on or towards the North by the house of the said late Ballajee Soonderjee; and on or towards the South by the House of the late Madhoba Soonderjee.

LOT No. 2.

All the right, title, and interest, of the late Ballajee Soonderjee, Abbajee Gunnesh, Madhoba Soonderjee and Narayan Damoodjee, the four original proprietors of and in the Govasur Oart, in the said Oart or the Annual Furzendaree rents derived from the 29 Messuages and Premises erected and standing thereon, amounting in the whole to Rupees 224-3-83 per annum.

Further particulars of the property and the conditions under which the same will be sold may be obtained at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. KELLY AND HORE, Attornies for the plaintiff.—Dated this 30th day of September 1864.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Commissioner.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Cormetic*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th November 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—Nov. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th .... 6h. 9m. P. M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	23	St. Clement, Bp.	6 14	5 20	6 11	6 42	21st Nov. 1864. Time—5h. 0m. 59s.3.
Thur.	24	Saturn rises at 5h. 30m.	6 14	5 20	7 16	7 45	
Fri.	25	St. Catherine.	6 15	5 20	8 12	8 35	
Sat.	26	Saturn sets at 4h. 56m	6 15	5 20	8 57	9 17	
Sun.	27	First Sunday in Advent.	6 16	5 20	9 36	9 56	
Mon.	28	Mercury rises at 7h. 3m.	6 17	5 20	10 15	10 35	
Tues.	29	Mercury sets at 6h. P. M.	6 17	5 20	10 54	11 13	

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING *the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England,* Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorized to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN *and* CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th *Sept.,* 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	[illegible] 5	Kurrachee	Nov. 16
Agra	[illegible] 15	Lahore	Nov. 12
Allahabad	Nov. 17	London	Oct. 18
Australia	Oct. 24	Mauritius	Oct. 22
[illegible]	Oct. 27	Madras	Nov. 17
Alexandria	Nov. 16	Malta	Oct. 20
Bangalore	Nov. 16	Meerut	Nov. 15
Calcutta	Sept. 30	Oude	Nov. 16
Cape	Nov. 7	Punjaub	Nov. 5
Ceylon	Nov. 13	Penang	Nov. 9
Cochin	Nov. 17	Rangoon	Aug. 10
Delhi	Oct. 19	Suez	Oct. 27
Hongkong	Nov. 1	Singapore	Nov. 7

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

THE following telegrams were published in yesterday's *Times of India*:—

LIVERPOOL, 3RD Nov.
Cotton remitted (revived ?) speculative demand.
Prices one penny up—large trade doing.
Manchester rather more inquiry, but prices unchanged.

LONDON, 3RD Nov.
Cotton market become dull and drooping.
East India, half-penny lower.
Sales to-day 3,000 bales.
Privateer *Florida* captured.

"Under which King, Bezonian"—London or Liverpool? The quotations in both telegrams of course refer to the Liverpool market—and our contemporary might, we think, have taken the trouble to inform his readers which of the two they should believe, the telegram stating that on the 3rd inst. the cotton market was dull and drooping and East India cotton a half penny lower, or that which reports the revival of a speculative demand on the 3rd and a rise in prices of a penny a pound. Comparing the telegrams with others that have been published, we have no doubt that the London telegram gives quotations for the Liverpool market of the 2nd and not the 3rd inst. On the former day there was evidently (as appears from the Chamber's telegram) a lull in the market; but it is clear that on the 3rd (Thursday, the market day in Liverpool), there arose a great speculative demand for cotton causing an improvement of fully a penny a pound.

THE despatch, dated Simla, August , which we published yesterday morning, proves very clearly that the concession of an increase of 30 per cent. in the salaries of subordinate public servants in this Presidency has been absolutely wrung from the Government of India by Sir Bartle Frere. The despatch, though as a matter of form signed by Mr. Lushington, the Financial Secretary, bears evident traces of the authorship of Sir Charles Trevelyan. "The hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob." The purport of the despatch, which was written in reply to an application from the Bombay Government for a grant of half a million to save men belonging to the lower grades of the public service from starvation, has been known and discussed here for some time past. But, although there existed a general impression that the answer given by Sir Charles Trevelyan to the prayers of our Government was a curt and almost insolent refusal of any relief, the public did not learn till yesterday how miserably weak and puerile were the arguments on which the Finance Minister attempted to ground his refusal. The reasons why the Government of India would not sanction the proposed increase of salaries are thus succinctly stated in one paragraph of the despatch:—"*Independently of the facts and arguments which have been adduced, I am directed to state that compliance with your proposals is out of the question because the means do not exist of meeting these demands, and the Governor General in Council is averse to new taxation.*" These words seem to us to contain in brief, the assertion of a principle of administration so monstrous as to be wholly inconsistent with the possibility of carrying on the government of the country. It is quite right and proper that the Governor General in Council should be "averse," not only to "new" but also to old taxation; but this aversion must be made to give way to the necessities of the State. The financial policy of the Government of India cannot be shaped by the likings or dislikings of the Governor General in Council. The first duty of that Government is to raise a revenue large enough to maintain the public services—civil and military—in the highest efficiency, and thus to ensure to the people of India the blessings of a well-ordered and prosperous state of society. If this work be left undone, one cannot understand for what purpose the Government exists. Continued neglect of the only means whereby a regular and good government can be established in any country must end in anarchy; and, if the principle contended for in the Finance Minister's despatch be acted upon, there is no escape for India from the anarchy for which she is destined. To reduce Sir Charles Trevelyan's theory of government to an absurdity, one has only to suppose the case of an insurrection in Central India which could not be suppressed unless a large European army were despatched against the rebels, and to imagine the Government of India refusing to send the force required because its equipment would cost money of which there was none in the Treasury, and the Governor General in Council was averse to new taxation. The urgency of the demand for an increase of salaries in the public service is as great as the demand for European troops would be in the case we have suggested; and non-compliance with it, though appearing to create no immediate and palpable dangers, is fraught with the seeds of ruin to the State. A badly paid public service can only be recruited from the refuse of all ranks of the people, and must, therefore, in the long run, become both inefficient and corrupt. One is almost ashamed to repeat these elementary maxims of policy, which are obvious to the intelligence of a child; but it seems necessary to do so, in face of the abominable political doctrine enunciated in the despatch of Sir Charles Trevelyan. Surely "the Governor General in Council" can hardly be aware of the misuse to which their names are put by the Finance Minister. It is difficult to believe that Sir John Lawrence and his colleagues in Council approve of the principle that the efficiency of the public services must be sacrificed rather than that the people of India should be subjected to "new taxation." Sir Charles Trevelyan thinks and writes as a partisan on this question. He argues throughout from a foregone conclusion. He has persuaded himself that his mission as a financier is to abolish the Income Tax next year; and, instead of first asking what are the wants of the country, and then arranging his scheme of taxation to meet those wants, he begins at the other end, and, having determined that the revenue shall not exceed a certain amount, informs all subordinate Governments, without the slightest regard to their respective needs, that they must practise the strictest economy so as to pare down their expenditure to the level of the revenue. This is not the wise policy of an experienced statesman; it is the fanatical folly of an obstinate pedant.

Equally absurd is the general rule, quoted in the despatch, that "increase of salaries ought invariably to be accompanied by reduction of numbers." That rule presupposes, either that in ordinary times Government offices are crowded with idle servants who may be struck off the strength of the establishment whenever the Treasury is empty without injury to the public service, or that, the staff employed being only as numerous as is required for the proper performance of the duties of administration, Government must nevertheless, when pressed for money, discharge a certain proportion of its servants, and be content to have its work badly done or not done at all. Of course, when an increase of salaries is asked for, it is only right that there should be a careful revision of establishments; but, whether it turn out that the Bombay Government has more servants than it requires or not, it is equally true that an increase in the salaries of those servants is imperatively called for by the circumstances of the time.

There are many other passages in the despatch which illustrate the carelessness and confusion of thought of its author. For example, he says, in paragraph 21, "The standard of 1829 is too remote to have any practical influence upon the question. The habits of the present generation have been formed at a later period, and, so far as the increase of prices have been gradual, they have adapted themselves to it." How long does it take, we would ask, for men to "adapt themselves" to starvation? Again, what can be more loose, vague, and unsatisfactory, than such statements as are made in paragraphs 22, 23, and 24?—"There has, no doubt, been a considerable recent increase of price, but this has chiefly arisen from exceptional circumstances, and will *probably* yield to the operation of ordinary causes. The conversion of cultivated land from grain to cotton is owing to the present excessive price of cotton, which cannot *always* continue, and the effect of such prices must be to extend cultivation generally. The law of demand and supply will *speedily* operate upon the high price of grain. Indeed it has already begun to do so." (Where?) Read, again, in paragraph 29, the argument against raising the salaries of any but the lowest class of public servants. The whole tone and language of the despatch are most offensive; and, had Sir Bartle Frere, imitating the example set by Sir Charles Trevelyan as Governor of Madras, allowed a feeling of private pique to overcome his sense of public duty, he would have openly mutinied against the Finance Minister. Instead of doing so, he magnanimously persevered in his efforts to obtain justice for the services, and he has at last received an instalment of the relief demanded. The controversy, however, is by no means ended; and we venture to prophesy that, unless Sir Charles Trevelyan change his course, he will, before many months are over, be driven from the country with an irretrievably damaged reputation both as a financier and as a statesman.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TELEGRAM.

LONDON, 2ND NOVEMBER.
Cotton, fair Dhollera at Liverpool 16¼d.
Linseed, (best Bombay) 64s.
Shirtings, (7lb. 40 inch, 14 by 13,) 13s. 9d.
Twist, 40s Mule, 24d.
Madapollams, (3lb. 32 Inch, 13 by 11) 6s. 3d.
Liverpool and Manchester markets excited; tone quieter.
Sheridan defeated Longstreet.

THE *Madras Times*:—"With reference to the opening of a Telegraph office either at Kottar or Nagercoil, Colonel Douglas, the Director General of Telegraphs in India, has informed the Local Government, that having no power to act in the matter, it became necessary to refer it to the Government of India, who have sanctioned the proposed establishment on a guarantee from the Travancore Government to pay to the Government of India, monthly, whatever may be the difference between the actual receipts from messages and the working expenses of the office; that is, a guarantee generally, not definitely restricted to 36 Rupees a month. This resolution has been communicated to the Officiating Resident of Travancore and Cochin."

THE *Sindian*, (Nov. 16):—"We learn that messages have been transmitted *via* Kurrachee to the Bombay Government in which Col. Stewart recommends that the rate from Kurrachee to London, per twenty words, be fixed at Rs. 45-4. We intimated some days ago that we had heard the rate would be Rs. 50 per 20 words; our informant must have meant from Bombay, the rate from Indian stations being a trifle more than that adopted by the Red Sea Company. It has also been requested by Mr. Walton, we believe, that a competent officer may be appointed by the Indian Government to arrange all questions referring to the interchange of traffic and other details along the line. The *Amberwitch*, we may add, left port on Monday morning for Cape Monze."

THE *Hurkaru*:—"With some difficulty and trouble we have been able to prepare the following statement, showing the various sums which which are disbursed from the several Government Treasuries in the Bengal Presidency, in the shape of stipends and pensions to Native Chiefs and Rajahs who, for various causes and under divers circumstances, no longer occupy the seats they received from their ancestors:—

Oude	12,49,901
Moorshedabad	12,30,000
Chitpore Family	43,612
Munneepore	1,800
Jynteah	6,072
Cachar	1,200
Assam Royal Family	1,890
Muttuck Princes	5,982
Ungool	13,806
Bhooteah Chiefs	2,708
Lahore	1,16,164
Umballah	1,450
Bundlecund	1,24,303
Banda	36,000
Jhansi	1,800
Gwalior	2,03,439
Nagode	2,076
Bhopal	4,718
North W. Provinces	6,27,025
Total	36,73,946"

THE *Englishman*:—"We hear that Lieutenant-Colonel Holroyd has been ordered up immediately from Seebsagur to Sadoowa, probably to take measures with regard to the Tribes on the extreme N. E. frontier who are said to be uneasy."

THE same:—"The following ships have been engaged by Government for the conveyance of time-expired men and invalids to England:—Ship *Calcutta*, 1038 tons, Captain Young, at Rs. 325, 340, and 380 per head, for men in health, and Rs. 450 per head for invalids, according to the space required. Ship *Trafalgar*, 1102 tons, Captain Stacepool, at Rs. 310, 330, 370 and 420, as above."

THE same, (Nov. 16):—"We were glad to see that Sir Charles Trevelyan was able to take an airing yesterday morning on horseback. In speaking of his probable successor we inadvertently wrote Mr. Abercrombie for Mr. Arbuthnot. The latter is the gentleman whose minute on a Gold Currency for India was lately published, and who, we must say, has, after all, only arrived at a result as useless and unimportant as did Sir Charles Trevelyan himself."

THE same:—"The effects of the storm wave which flooded so much of the country to the south of Calcutta are now being felt, we fear, in Calcutta, in the shape of a pestilential fever which has already been fatal in several cases of Europeans. The hospitals are crowded with the Natives, who appear to be more liable to the fever than Europeans. We have before noticed that the fish in all the tanks south of Calcutta had died, and that the water had become tainted. It will be well for all those who can to avoid drinking water, or at all events, to be careful that the water they use is filtered."

THE same.—"The members of the Amalgamation Inquiry Committee, have unquestionably a right to complain of a want of support at the hands of the officers of the Bengal Army. The amount respectively subscribed by the armies of the three Presidencies is given as under—

Bengal	£ 569
Madras	,, 831
Bombay	,, 640

and in this statement the Bengal officers cut but a sorry figure. If we take the amount subscribed by the Bombay army as a fair estimate of its capabilities, that of Madras ought to have raised £1,200 and that of Bengal £1,960. But it would seem as if not only the Parsees, but the Europeans, in Bombay had a better appreciation of the calls made upon their purses than those in Bengal, and yet it is the Bengal Army which has furnished the greater amount of complainants. Judging from the letters we have received, it is that Army which has suffered the most, and yet, with the full knowledge that nothing can be done for their benefit without money, they have been most backward with their subscriptions. Providence helps those who help themselves, but a perpetual appeal to Jupiter without putting the shoulder to the wheel, never yet got anything out of a rut and never will. Besides, the officers of the Bengal Army should remember, that their advocates have not merely to plead their cause to willing ears. They have to contend with an opposition as powerful as it is unjust, and as unwilling to listen to their prayer as it is conscious of its own injustice in not having done so long ago. These officers who would seem to be so unwilling to untie their purse-strings, have had all the support that the Indian Press could give them, directly through its influence here, and indirectly through its agents at Home. But let that Press publish as many 'grievances' and write as strongly as it can, the goal sought will never be attained unless the officers themselves are up and doing in their own cause. The Report of the Committee shows that their efforts have not been so successful as they anticipated, and they appeal to the Indian officers for their aid in sending in individual petitions. A Public Meeting, suggested by some, is rightly considered inadvisable, it would, in fact, be in direct contravention of the Queen's Regulations, but the Committee will do their best in the next Sessions of Paliament. But if Counsel have to be employed, expences will be heavy, and so subscriptions are requested. Without this the assistance of Counsel cannot be obtained, and so, if the Indian officers want justice, they must take another dip into their purses. The Bengal officers appear hitherto to have done the least; let them come to the front now and show that though they can call loudly to Jupiter they can put their shoulders to the wheel as well."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The Calcutta Cricket Club season has now fairly commenced. Our Cricketers have taken to the field in good earnest, and there has been a general eruption into flannel costumes, spiked shoes, and blue caps. The noble pastime is threatened, however, with one serious danger. The nature and results of the peril is exemplified in the present position of another, but far inferior field pastime, viz. Croquet. The 'battle of the books' recorded in some of Leigh Hunt's liveliest verses, has been fought over again, with increased fury and bitterness, in connexion with Croquet. The quarrels of two rival authors have destroyed the happiness of players, and well nigh proved fatal to the further success and popularity of the game. This is bad enough, but the evil has not stopped here. This 'bookish rhetoric,' these puerile disputes about terms and distinction without difference, are beginning to mar the pleasures, and destroy the usefulness of our Cricket practice. Time was when a general observance of the field points, and one or two obvious rules, relative to the condition of the play were deemed quite sufficient for the purpose of the game. But latterly a change has come over the spirit of our dream as regards Cricket. We must complicate and multiply the pleasures of Cricket. To this end the practice of the game is regulated by a code of the most refined rules and minute regulations. The vertebræ of your back must be twisted according to Lillywhite, and the sinews of your elbow put in motion, with reference to a precedent. Every Cricketer is full of 'saws and instances' as regards 'correct play' and affect to discover the operation of certain fixed and unscrutable laws in the most eccentric accidents of the game. It is high time that we should leave this jargon. Cricket is intended to be a pleasure, and we have a right to protest against the folly of those who would make it a useless and laborious toil."

THE same:—"We hear that we may expect a horsejob in an early number of the *Gazette*, and one which must, if carried out, be productive of loss and detriment in one of the public departments which, of all others, requires that the greatest care should be taken in selecting its Officers, who require a peculiar aptitude and much knowledge and experience, to enable them to perform their duties usefully and efficiently. A short time ago, a vacancy occurred in the stud department by the summary removal of one of the First Class Assistants; and some delay has occurred in filling up the appointment. We now hear, that this delay is drawing to a conclusion, and that the Government has appointed an outsider, an Officer of one of the old Native Infantry Regiments; passing over the deserving, hard working, and intelligent men who have been for years in the stud department, and have always done their duty to the satisfaction of their superiors, and with benefit to the public service. The Officer to whom we refer has, we believe, no *specialite* whatever as regards knowledge of horses or of any thing connected with them, and could not, as far as the public interests are concerned, be worse placed than in the stud department, whereas the senior Second Class Assistant, who would be superseded by his appointment, has performed long and zealous service in the same department, and is a highly useful and efficient Officer. But, apart from the claims of deserving Officers who will be passed over and superseded, we would on public grounds, remark that if appointments to the stud department are to be made in this way it is little to be wondered at that complaints are so numerous about the produce of the Government studs, and that the cavalry and artillery, which are mounted from these establishments, should give such scant satisfaction. If there is any one pursuit in the whole range of human occupations which requires special training and experience to qualify for the efficient discharge of its duties, that pursuit is essentially the breeding and rearing of horses; and it would be much better for the public service, and much more economical in the end to destroy every horse in the Government studs to-morrow, than to supersede the qualified Officers of the department, and introduce, over their heads, men utterly unacquainted with the duties of that branch of the State employ. There are plenty of good appointments in which Officers can be of very little use and do scarcely any harm. The stud appointments are very far indeed from belonging to this category; and if an Officer placed in one of them is not competent to do the duty well, his competence to do it badly will cost the State and the public untold sums of money, and do serious damage to the service."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"A correspondent who has recently been in the Kangra valley, writes as follows on a subject of much importance, viz. the road communication between Noorpoor and Dhurmsala:—'Please present my respectful compliments to Sir Robert Montgomery, and ask him, if he value his life not to enter the Kangra valley by the Noorpoor road. The state of that road, especially between Kotla and Shapoor and the foot of the Bhagsoo hill, is simply disgraceful to the district authorities. This is the 12th November by which time in former years every thing on that principal line of communication was always in the best of order. The descent on the eastern face of the Triloknath hill is most dangerous to man and beast. The native officials are crying out against this state of things.'"

THE same:—"The public in this part of India have been watching for the effect of Mr. Temple's recent tour along the course of the railway which is to connect Nagpore with Bombay; and we are glad to learn from our correspondent in the Central Provinces that there is now a good prospect that the line will be in working order in eighteen months. It is to be hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces will emulate the energy of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and look after accelerating the work on the line which is to connect Allahabad with Jubbulpore. We suppose there is no likelihood of the whole line between Allahabad and Bombay being open for the next three years, and if so, the public would be glad to learn whether travellers could meanwhile cross from one part to the other partly by portions of completed railway, and over the intervals by bearer-dak; so as that, with reference to time or money, it might be worth the traveller's while to take that route in order to get to or from England, instead of going or coming by the round of Calcutta. We are aware that residents above Agra or in its vicinity can, even now, get to Bombay by mail-cart via Gwalior to Nassick, 664 miles, completing the remainder of the distance by rail to Bombay, the charge to Nassick being Rs. 104. But that would be a terrible sweep round for a person starting from some such place for instance as Fyzabad in Oudh. He learns that some 150 or 200 miles of railway have been completed beyond Nassick in the direction of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, to a point where the branch is to shoot off to Nagpore, while the main line will be carried on to Jubbulpore. The Fyzabad man naturally enquires why those 150 or 200 miles of existing railway should not be made available to him, if he *elect* to go to Europe by Bombay. And since the railway Company have long been at work at the Allahabad end, why should not a good stretch of railway ere long be opened up to the public towards Jubbulpore? If the main line be not completed on the Bombay side up to Jubbulpore in eighteen months, at any rate the travellers could at the end of that time reach the coast by rail from Nagpore; and during the interval, much might, it is supposed, be done at this end towards establishing railway communication with Jubbulpore. There would then remain a gap of perhaps 250 or 300 miles which the Civil authorities could arrange to have traversed by relays of dak bearers carrying doolies, a far more comfortable mode of travelling, slow though it be, than jolting along in the sun on an open mail-cart. What we should like to know is whether the route indicated is now practicable, how much of it will shortly be open by railway, and at what expense of money and time could the bearer-dak part of it be accomplished?

"Few persons in these provinces are acquainted even with the cost of a passage by the P. and O. Company's steamer from Bombay to Suez. Indeed any information on the entire subject that those who possess it will communicate through the Press to the residents of these provinces would, we believe, prove very acceptable."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

GOA, 14TH NOVEMBER.

ON the 10th instant His Excellency Count de Torres Novas, Governor General, left this accompanied by two A. D. Cs. and some other gentlemen of this city for a visit to the Province of Sattary. His Excellency arrived at Sanquelim the same day, where he was received with due honors; same night went to Masordem, where he rested some hours at Mr. Scott's bungalow; thence went on the same night to visit Mr. Hayne's plantations where he arrived the next morning; thence came back to Masordem that evening. On the 12th His Excellency went to Coddal to see Mr. Gassett's plantation, and thence went to Santarem to see Mr. Gassett's other plantation. On the 13th went to Valpoy to examine hydraulic works of plantations, and same evening went back to Sanquelim and embarked that night for Pangim, where he arrived on the morning of the 14th. His Excellency enjoyed good health during this rapid visit, and returned very much pleased with the grand progress which he saw in all the plantations, but principally with the coffee plants which have grown well and promise much.

Everywhere His Excellency was received with demonstrations of sympathy and respect by the authorities as well as by the planters and people of that remote province and every one was rejoiced to see him.—*Government Boletin.*

MADRAS, 17TH NOVEMBER.

THE *Sydney* left this last night for your Port, the Marine Department having secured the *Arabia* for the trip to Masulipatam. All day yesterday the authorities were busily engaged in getting the *Arabia* ready, and at a late hour last night she sailed with all the provisions, medicine, &c. specified in my last. She gets rupees two thousand per diem while on this employment. Yesterday evening in the Banqueting Hall at a meeting presided over by Sir William Denison, nearly rupees 15,000 were subscribed on the spot for the relief of the sufferers in the Northern Division and at Cudda'ore. The Hon. R. O. Campbell, of Messrs. Binny & Co.'s firm, suggested that the money lying idle belonging to the Conjeeveran Weavers' Fund should, at the consent of the Donors, be diverted for the relief of Masulipatam. The Governor, however, did not consider the proposition a good one, but his objection, which was based on the possibility of the money being required by the weavers, seemed to me to be defective, inasmuch as Dr. Shortt lately reported that the distress in the weaving districts had subsided. According to Mr. Campbell there is a sum of rupees 30,000 remaining from the rupees 80,000 which you sent us. Mr. Campbell further suggested that the Madras Collections for the distressed in Calcutta should be diverted, but this again was objected to, as Sir W. Denison very properly remarked—"the Calcutta people might naturally complain if money bestowed for one specific object were thus appropriated for another. It was far better that we should ourselves raise a district fund by contributing each according to his means." Sir William headed the subscription list with Rs. 1,000 and Lady Denison gave Rs. 500. The mercantile firms each gave a thousand rupees.

The first concert given by the Philharmonic Society on Tuesday evening was a most complete success and delighted every one. It is a very great credit to Madras that there should be found so many ladies and gentlemen willing to cater for the amusement of the public. We are to have another concert very shortly,—some say on Tuesday week,—in aid of the sufferers at Masulipatam.

You have heard no doubt of Sir William Denison's little piece of insubordination in connection with the Indian army. He is said to take the matter quite coolly, and is perfectly indifferent to consequences. One cannot help admiring the manly and independent spirit which dictates such a line of conduct; while at the same time we regret that he should have come into collision with the Home Authorities. Opposition of the mildest form, is, we know, strongly discountenanced at home; notwithstanding this, however, I do not think it likely that the Home Government will allow Sir Charles Wood to recall the Governor of Madras. The important services which he rendered in Bengal last year during the frontier war are well known and appreciated at home. *On dit* that Sir Charles Trevelyan comes back here as Governor when Sir William Denison's tenure of office expires. The last mail brought this news out, I don't know what truth there is in it.

We have got an excellent native Photographer in Madras just now. He was on Captain Tripe's staff and accompanied that officer in all his expeditions in the Madura and Arcot collectorates. The man is at present employed in taking a series of views of the Madras Railway. He will traverse the whole line, obtaining views of the surrounding country and objects on the line that may appear of interest.

OOTACAMUND, 15TH NOVEMBER.

THE great domestic topic of the past week was the concert given on Thursday last in aid of the Calcutta Relief Fund. The entertainment was originally to have taken place at Sylk's Hotel; but the scanty accommodation which it afforded, induced the managers to engage the large room belonging to Messrs. Wilson and Co.'s establishment. The good taste and variety of the programme, and the pleasant relief it promised to the prevailing dreary monotony, attracted a large and respectable audience bent on enjoying the intellectual delicacies which had been prepared for its de[illegible] perfo[illegible] quartette, *The D*[illegible] of D[illegible] fantasia on Mendelssohn's Gree[illegible]s *La Charite*, which was pe[illegible] accustomed skill by Mr. Zs[illegible] most accomplished pianist. The pathetic song, *My Sailor Boy*, which followed, was sung with exquisite sweetness and pathos by Mrs. Wright, and greeted with loud encores and enthusiastic cheers from the company assembled. I cannot find space to enter into the details of the concert, or to specify the merits of each individual performer; but I can scarcely omit to notice the marked success achieved by Mrs. Orr and Colonel Primrose, who established their reputation as highly accomplished vocalists. Kucken's *Abschid der Schwalben* and *Se un istante* by Mercadante gave them an opportunity of displaying their rare powers, and delighting the audience, who marked their appreciation of the pieces by rounds of applause. Altogether the entertainment passed off in the most brilliant manner. In most performances of this description, we must be content to accept the will for the deed, and leave criticism with our tickets at the door; but we must confess that the excellence of the performance on Thursday last far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It is only to be regretted that similar evening entertainments are not of more frequent occurrence. Possessing amateurs of no mean order, Ooty should be one of the gayest little places in the presidency; the reverse is, however, the fact. It is to be hoped that the disastrous news, which from time to time reach us, of the suffering and misery consequent on the inundations which have recently occurred in our own Presidency, in the South Arcot and Kistna districts, will induce the amateurs to appear once more before the public in the interests of humanity.

There is now every probability that our rivers and lakes will be turned to a profitable account, and be made to furnish us with a valuable article of food. Piscine delicacies will, doubtless, in the course of years, form a portion of the Ootean's diet. It is now in contemplation to introduce some of our hardier English fish into the streams of the Neilgherries, and Dr. Day, who is now in England, has been commissioned by Government to make arrangements respecting the transit of the ova, and to superintend the preparations necessary to be made on the Hills for the receipt of the spawn. Dr. Day suggests that the experiment of ova should be confined to that of the trout, as the rapidity with which the ova of perch are vivified, would endanger the success of the experiment. Live perch may however be sent round the Cape in tanks without much risk. The Governor has sanctioned £100 towards the cost of the experiment, which will probably be made on Dr. Day's return, should it prove successful our other delicate English fish will doubtless be gradually introduced.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Ooty this evening on his tour of inspection.

BOMBAY.

THE Police Superintendent of Ahmedabad has successfully passed his examination in the Gujratee language.

MAILS for Rutnagherry, Vingorla and Goa, per steamer *Telegraph*, will be closed to-day, at 3 P. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor and Lady Frere arrived in Bombay yesterday from Matheran.

A SALUTE of seventeen guns was fired yesterday from the saluting battery, on occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor.

MR. RUSSELL, the Educational Inspector, N. D., has proceeded to Ahmedabad, where he will stay about a fortnight and then proceed to Deesa.

WE are glad to learn that about Rs. 30,000 have been subscribed by the inhabitants of Ahmedabad for the relief fund of that place.

AN office for the receipt and despatch of telegraphic messages has been opened at Dinapore from the 20th instant.

IN the Police Courts yesterday no cases were heard of any public interest. There were the usual amount of drunk, disorderly and incapable, with fines ranging from eight annas to two rupees, and an occasional extra in the shape of buggy hire or other conveyance.

H. M.'s S. *Princess Royal*, 73 guns, Captain W. Gore Jones, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral G. St. Vincent King, C. B., Commanding this station, is hourly expected in harbour from Trincomallee, which port she left on the 15th instant.

WE regret to state that Signor Giusti, the celebrated tenor of the Opera Company, is indisposed owing to an attack of fever, and, in consequence, Verdi's Opera of *Il Trovatore*, which was announced for to-morrow evening, cannot be performed.

WE are glad to perceive by the Kurrachee papers, that Miss Amelia Bailey and M. Horace Poussard are starring it in Sind. These talented artistes did not meet with the success they deserved in Bombay, but we trust that they will be better appreciated if they should visit us again.

THE late mysterious murder of a Mahomedan woman in the Duncan road seems to have baffled all the skill of the detective police, as up to the present moment no reliable clue whatever has been obtained that is likely to lead to the detection of the perpetrators of the diabolical deed.

THE streets in the Fort yesterday, owing to the fall of rain on the previous night and another slight shower yesterday morning, were in a very dirty state. In other parts of the world we believe it is usual to employ people to scrape the roads when in this state, but the clever officials who supervise this department in Bombay are far above stooping to any thing so useful.

AS our contemporary has seen fit yesterday to inform its readers that our statement, that "Mr. Coke had been appointed to the management of the Joint Stock Corporation was somewhat premature," we consider it only just to ourselves to reiterate the assertion, that such is the case, and have only to add that we are quite satisfied with the source from which we obtained our information.

WE are informed that some of the wealthy native gentlemen have shown their willingness to subscribe liberally to the fund to be raised for the relief of the distressed poor of Guzerat and Kattyawar, who are now suffering from starvation owing to the famine prices of grain &c. A public meeting is expected to be called shortly through the Sheriff of Bombay, and we believe that His Excellency the Governor will be invited to preside.

A NUISANCE.—A correspondent directs our attention to the abominable state of the second Portuguese Lane in Kalbadavie, which he describes as being rendered so by a number of pigs that infest it. In fact, he says, one can hardly cross that lane without having his boots daubed with the soil of these dirty animals, which is deposited all along the lane, and, in a word, it is no exaggeration to say that in its present condition it may be fairly called a "pig-stye."

WE regret to announce the decease of Mr. Velljee Malloo, the head of the Bania community, which occurred on the 20th instant at Mandavee Bunder. He had a numerous progeny to whom he leaves a large fortune, about fifty lacs of rupees, accumulated chiefly by successful operations in the cotton trade. Mr. Velljee Malloo raised himself to the high position he held in the native community by his own energy and exertions. During his lifetime he travelled a good deal in pursuit of his business occupations. Mr. Velljee with his son, Mr. Tricumjee Velljee, were partners in the firm of R. King, Gillan & Co., and were also the principal promoters of the "Western India Finance and Exchange Association." His loss is greatly deplored by his own community.

WE would draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement in to-day's paper, intimating that the Promoters of the "Royal Financial Association," for which applications were received at our office a few days ago, have resolved to make no further progress with the undertaking at present. The Promoters, however, we understand, have only temporarily suspended further operations, judging this step the more advisable one for intending shareholders, in view of the probable position of our market for the next few months. Negotiations are in the meantime being carried on which will tend greatly to the success of the Association when the proper time arrives for again introducing it to the public.

IT may be remembered that a few days ago a person rejoicing in the name of Rosa Stearn, who keeps a mild species of Café somewhere in Girgaum, was twice fined at the Mazagon Police Office for retailing sherry cobblers. On her part evidence was brought forward to show that the practice of which she was accused was carried on at a place in the Fort known as Morenas, and had been for many years past. The worthy Magistrate decided, however, that where liquor was retailed in any shape without a license, the retailer was liable to a fine. Now without impugning the Mazagon decision, we would observe that what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander, not only does Morenas serve up the cobbler of sherry but on application the sherry itself can be had undiluted. How is it that no astute P. C. mounted has ever thought of pulling up the latter mentioned concern? The answer could of course be furnished, but here it would be out of place.

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday evening the wind suddenly veered round from N. E. to S. E. and blew a gale, and some rain fell. All yesterday [illegible] cold, windy and cloudy, and more rain fell [illegible] afternoon.—*Poona Observer.*

SOME time ago one Heeralall Ra[illegible], a Banker of Bombay, was robbed of curren[illegible]es of the value of eighteen thousand rupees. [illegible] currency notes made their way into the ho[illegible] Tookaram bin Bhimrow, barber, inhabitant [illegible]andoos, Talooka Kheir. It appears that thi[illegible]ual's son and son-in-law, named Mahatara [illegible]oo and Kristna bin Tookaram, were employed [illegible]y, and both of them after committing this r[illegible]posited the money in the barber's house. Whe[illegible] discovery was made eight thousand rupees cas[illegible] well as currency notes were found buried in the[illegible]or, and when the barber was questioned he distinc[illegible] stated [illegible]ed by the above prisoners. T[illegible] prisoners are on pilgrimage to Punderpoor, when the Fouzdar of Kheir lost no time in apprehending them at [illegible] railway station, and all the three have been made over to the Bombay police.—*Id.*

A BAREFACED ROBBERY.—A robbery was, we hear, committed in the shop of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall shortly after noon on Monday last. The cash-box which stood on Mr. Chesson's table was opened and the tray taken away. When abstracted it contained nearly Rs. 275 in cash, sovereigns, dollars, silver coins, Madras, Calcutta, and Lahore Government Bank-notes, and a hoondie for a large sum. The Police having been put on the alert the tin tray was found in possession of a Banian, one of whose domestic servants had found it under a stair-case which opened on to the street near the Cowakhana in the Fort. All the cash, as well as the Bank-notes, had been taken out of it, but the hoondie, letters, &c., were left as being useless to the thief. Suspicion rests on a native boatman who had been in the shop about the time of the robbery enquiring for "Norie's Navigation": but how he could have abstracted the contents of the cash-box without being detected seems a mystery. The Police are on the lookout for the daring depredator, but we fear there is little chance of his detection, unless the sale of the Bank-notes be attempted by him.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The following details of troops proceeded up country to their various destinations by the evening train on Monday last:—

	Men.	Women.	Children
Royal Artillery	186	5	2
1st Batt. 7th R. F.	22	4	9
1st Batt. 19th Regt.	21	0	1
79th Highlanders	24	1	1
51st K. O. L. I.	5	0	0
89th Regiment	11	2	1
90th Regiment	26	0	0
93rd Highlanders	17	6	2
Total...	312	18	16

The following officers accompanied them:—Captain Percival, 79th Highlanders, in command; Captain Rybett, R. A.; Captain Presant, R. A.; Captain Surman, 7th Royal Fusiliers; Captain E. Carter, 90th Regt.; Ensign Boulcot, 1st Battalion 19th Foot; Ensign Lowndes, 93rd Foot; Ensign Wilson, 90th; Ensign Methuen, 79th; Ensign Gordon, 79th; Ensign McVicar, 93rd; Ensign Atuesly, 79th; Assistant Surgeon Parr, Staff.—*Sindian.*

A POSTAL STRIKE.—We learn that on the 11th instant the crew of the postal cutter at Keamaree struck for higher wages. To prevent inconvenience to the residents at Manora and the shipping, which the interruption of communication threatened, the Inspecting Post Master, Mr. Beauvais, at once gave orders for the hire of a boat to perform the service. We believe that communication will be kept up, but it will be necessary to grant the small increase demanded by the late crew of the cutter. Had the batta sanctioned by Government in consequence of the rise in prices been given to the postal department, as it has been to all other departments since December last, the extensive disaffection that now exists among all ranks of the Post Office employés would have been prevented, and the strike would not have happened.—*Id.*

A FRACAS AT THE RAILWAY STATION.—We regret to learn that a very disagreeable occurrence took place at the Railway Station last Monday evening. It appears that a military gentleman who occupies an important post in political employ in this province, about to proceed by rail to Kotree, on his return home, was standing on the platform surrounded by a number of friends, both military and civil, when a cracker was let off, and the gentleman in question was pointed out to the Station Master as the person who had lighted it. Mr. Tavenor asked him if he had really done so, but received no satisfactory reply. In the course of some conversation that followed, the officer alluded to acknowledged having ignited the cracker. Upon this, and for other reasons, the Station Master declared this officer should not proceed in that train to Kotree, and that if it was necessary he would use force to support his authority. The other officers present hoped he would not proceed to extremities as loss of life might ensue, for no doubt the soldiers, of whom a large draft was proceeding to Kotree, would side against the Railway officials. After some altercation in which most of the officers expressed themselves in favour of their friend's cause, it was finally admitted, by a high judicial authority who happened to be present wishing the same gentleman good-bye, that the Station Master, under his rules, was justified in ejecting the offending party for whom however, he offered to stand bail. Of course Mr. Tavenor could not take bail but rather than detain the train any longer he would not insist upon carrying out his original intention of ejecting the officer above referred to, reserving for himself such remedy as he might think proper to adopt hereafter. Such are the leading facts of this unfortunate affair; and as the matter is likely to be brought under investigation, for the present we withhold all comments on the merits of the case.—*Id.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 585½ MILES.
Statement of Traffic, week ending 6th November, 1864.

No. of Passengers 70,936 Amount...	Rs. 48,555	9	0
Merchandize	,, 95,936	1	7
Total...	Rs. 144,491	10	7

Corresponding week last year.
OPEN 553 MILES.

No. of Passengers 74,282 Amount...	Rs. 42,672	4	4
Merchandize	,, 60,045	12	0
Total...	Rs. 102,718	0	4

MASULIPATAM AND CUDDALORE RELIEF FUND.

THE following Subscriptions have been received to-day:—

	Rs. a. p.
By the Bank of Bombay—from	
Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy...	2,000 0 0
By Mr. A. C. Gumpert—from	
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	2,000 0 0
Total...Rs.	4,000 0 0

A. C. GUMPERT,
Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

THE following additional Contributions have been received by the Treasurers:—

	Rs. a. p.
Shreemunt Dajee Saheb Kibai, Esq., of Indore	1,000 0 0
Rev. M. Boys' portion of collection made in the Churches	597 5 9
Gunneshdass Crustnajee, Esq.	200 0 0
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	50 0 0
Bhoychund Jugjeewun, Esq	50 0 0
Messrs. Govind Megjee & Co.	20 0 0
Pandoorung Dinanathjee, Esq.	15 0 0
Col. W. P. Hatch	15 0 0
Runchordass Moorarjee, Esq	10 0 0
Bappoojee Morojee, Esq.	10 0 0
Rustomjee Merwanjee, Esq.	10 0 0
Rev. T. K. Weatherhead	5 0 0
	1,982 5 9
By the Bank of Bombay	
T. F. Grey, Esq.	250 0 0
James Blair, Esq.	200 0 0
Captain M. R. Haig	100 0 0
R. D. L., Esq.	20 0 0
Rev. James Wilson	10 0 0
	580 0 0
Total...	2,562 5 9
Amount already advertised	93,247 15 5
Grand Total. . Rupees	95,810 [illegible]

REMINGTON & Co.,
Treasurers Cyclone Relief Fund.
Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CYCLONE FUND.

No. 4931.

FROM THE HON'BLE A. EDEN,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
TO THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY,
Fort William, the 10th November 1864.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of the Private Secretary's letter dated the 18th ultimo, forwarding a List of Subscribers for the relief of the sufferers by the late Cyclone in Bengal.

2. The telegram sent by His Excellency the Governor on the 17th October was published in the Newspapers and communicated to the Committee of the Cyclone Relief Fund. The list of subscribers has also been sent to the Committee; and the thanks of the Lieutenant Governor have already been communicated to His Excellency by Telegraph.

3. I am now directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency in Council, the grateful acknowledgments of this Government may be publicly conveyed to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and those who have joined him with characteristic and spontaneous liberality in sending opportune and ample means of succour to the thousands of their fellow creatures, in a distant part of India, who have been for a time deprived of the means of subsistence by a sudden and terrible calamity.

4. The subscribers may be assured that their noble generosity is deeply appreciated by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this Presidency, and that the Funds placed at the disposal of the Committee will be carefully and effectively applied to the purpose for which they have been subscribed.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
A. EDEN, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4932.

Copy forwarded to the Committee of the Cyclone Relief Fund.
A. EDEN, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
Fort William, the 10th November 1864.

SPORTING.

GYMKHANA RACES.

THE following horses are entered for the Gymkhana Races to be run on the Sands this afternoon, but horses can still be entered on double entries up to 2 P. M., at which hour the lotteries will take place. The races will commence at 4 o'clock precisely. The Officer Commanding H. M.'s 4th Rifles has kindly consented to allow the Band of his Regiment to play on the ground.

CHEROOT STAKES.
Capt. Morgan ns ...g a h "Damon" ....Capt. Morgan.
Mr. Nixon's ......g a h "Merry Legs" ..... Owner.
Mr. St. John's ......g a p "Com[illegible]" ...... Owner.
[illegible] ......Mr. O[illegible]
[illegible] ......Capt. Mo[illegible]
[illegible]aplan" ......Mr. Brodigan.
[illegible] "Young Morris" ...Owner.

LADIES' PURSE.
Capt. Morgan ns ....b a h "The Star" ...Capt. Morgan.
Mr. Elsam's ....g a h "Charlie" ......Owner.

HACK RACE.
Mr. Latham's.........b a h "Black Buck" ...Capt. Morgan.
Mr. J.'s ....b a h "Prince" ....Owner.
Mr. Elsam's...........g a h "Charlie" ....Owner.

H. S. MORGAN, Captain, 28th Regt.
23rd November.

REPORT OF THE AMALGAMATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR 1863-64.

(From the Englishman.)

13, King Street, St. James's, London, 1st Oct. 1864.

1. The sum total received by the Committee to this date is £2,040, contributed by the Presidencies as follows:—

Bengal	£569	Total received	£2,040 5 0
Madras	831	Total expended	871 19 10
Bombay	640	Balance in hand	£1,168 5 2

2. The Committee regret that their efforts to obtain complete fulfilment of the guarantee given by Parliament have not been successful. It rests with the Officers of the Service to prove to the Legislature, by means of individual Petitions, that the concessions hitherto granted by the Secretary of State for India have fallen short of the measure of justice which the Royal Commission reported to be due to them.

3. A Form of Petition, containing the chief points on which it is deemed advisable that Parliamentary interest should be excited, is annexed: and if one copy be sent by each Officer to No. 13, King Street, St James's, London, before the 31st of March, 1865, it will be presented to Parliament as soon as possible.

4. With reference to suggestions that have been made to the Committee to take strong measures—such as convening a Public Meeting in London, taking Legal Proceedings against the Secretary of State for India, &c.—The Committee are convinced that any such extreme steps would only alienate their friends in and out of Parliament; and they therefore strongly deprecate any other than a course of firm and respectful remonstrance against the breach of guarantee given by the House of Commons; which guarantee the Members of that House will, no doubt, eventually insist on being duly fulfilled.

5. The funds placed at the disposal of the Committee have been expended solely in defraying the necessary expenses. The advisability of having a paid Secretary has been urged, but the Committee have considered it best to trust to the gratuitous exertions of Officers connected with the service, by whom the labours have hitherto been carried on.

6. The leave of some of the Members of the Committee having expired, they are obliged to return to India; their places, however, have been taken by others who are fully prepared to do their best in the cause.

7. The Committee propose to bring the grievances of the Indian Army before Parliament during the ensuing Session, in the most effective manner in their power. Should they find it necessary to have the case brought by Counsel before a Special Committee of the House, the expenses will be heavy, and further subscriptions will be required. They hope, however, that justice will eventually be obtained, without recourse to such a proceeding, in which case the balance in hand will be amply sufficient for current expenses.

FORM OF PETITION.

To be written on Foolscap paper in the ordinary manner.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of (Christian and Surname in full) a Captain in her Majesty's Indian Army, ——— Presidency.

SHEWETH,—That your Petitioner entered the service of the East India Company in the year 18—, consequently the Pay, Pension, Privileges, Advantages, &c., of that Service have been guaranteed to him by Act 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106.

2. That in the year 1863 Her Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate a Royal Commission to inquire into and report on the several subjects complained of in sundry Memorials made by Officers of the late East India Company's Service.

3. That the Commissioners so nominated did report on the several subjects submitted for their consideration, but some of the points were decided on an ex parte statement from the India Office. Your Petitioner alludes more particularly to the Regimental Bonus system, as it existed in the Indian Army previous to the Amalgamation, in referring to which statements were made by the India Office Authorities: which statements in all fairness should, before the final Report of the Commission, have been referred to the Committee nominated to act in your Petitioner's behalf, when they would have been easily refuted. By the sudden compulsory abolition of these Benefit Funds, your Petitioner and his Family have been entirely deprived of that provision for the future, to secure which, your Petitioner had, with the full knowledge and more than tacit concurrence of his late Masters, long submitted to pecuniary privations.

4. The Royal Commission above alluded to decided and reported that the Guarantee given by your Honorable House had in several instances been departed from; consequent on which decision and Report, after very considerable delay, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India was pleased to grant concessions, which he considered would meet all requirements. That they will by no means do so is evident from the following example.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

5. Previous to the formation of the Staff Corps, all promotion in the Service was made on the uniform principle of rise by Regimental Seniority; and under no circumstances whatever could substantive rank and pay be otherwise obtained. Now, however, many Officers are constantly promoted through length of Service only, to higher substantive rank and pay while their seniors have been granted only Brevet rank without additional pay. It has been urged by the Government of India, and concurred in by the Secretary of State for India, "that it is desirable that all Officers holding similar appointments in respect to rank, position, and duties, should be on the same footing as regards emoluments;" yet in the face of this very just opinion, so clearly expressed, your petitioner is liable at any time to serve Regimentally with a Staff Corps junior of the same grade, but who will nevertheless receive very much more pay than your petitioner, in consequence of the Staff Corps rank being substantive, whilst that granted to your petitioner is only Brevet. It is needless to point out what jealousies and heartburnings such glaring contrasts must necessarily engender.

Military letter, No. 185, India Office, June 16th, 1864, Para. 2.

6. Your Petitioner begs further to point out the contrast that, under the new organization, exists in the Pension which Officers' Widows are entitled to receive from the "Military Funds." The Widow of a Lieut.-Colonel in the Staff Corps is entitled to the Pension pertaining to the rank her husband held, whereas the Widow of a Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, who may have subscribed to the Fund for a much longer period, is very possibly entitled to the much smaller Pension of a Captain, or at most of a Major's Widow. These contrasts, of which there must necessarily be very many instances, have been brought about entirely by the amalgamation.

7. Your Petitioner has patiently sought redress of injuries which he has now been suffering from for nearly four years, but up to this period has sought in vain, and he, therefore, must now trust to your honorable House insisting on the guarantee so considerately and judiciously given being thoroughly fulfilled. Nearly all the injuries sustained are attributable entirely to the formation of the Indian Staff Corps, in the organization of which, measures were introduced which unfortunately, completely upset the rules regarding promotion formerly in force, and guaranteed to the Service by Parliament. The formation of these Corps, whilst conferring considerable benefit on some Officers, caused seriously injury to the prospects of from a thousand to fifteen hundred Captains and Senior Lieutenants; and it is as one of those so seriously injured that your Petitioner seeks redress. This can only be effectually obtained by either the thorough dissolution of the several Staff Corps (which will necessarily engender great discontent amongst those Officers who have derived benefit by their organization,) or by extending to all Officers who were in the Indian Army previous to the amalgamation, promotion to substantive rank with all retrospective advantages on the same terms as is granted to Officers of those Corps.

Your Petitioner humbly begs your Honorable House to take the case of your Petitioner into favourable consideration, and your Petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Station and date. Usual Signature and Rank.
Regiment.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

(From the Englishman, November 4.)

MR. ARBUTHNOT'S MINUTE ON THE GOLD CURRENCY.

Notes on Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minutes on a Gold Currency for India, dated the 20th June 1864.

THE question of the adoption of what is usually termed a double standard, but which would be more appropriately designated an alternative measure of value in the currency of a country is always a difficult one; but the proposition submitted with respect to the currency of India is further complicated by its novelty, both in respect to the object to be attained, and the mode by which it is hoped to accomplish it.

In other countries, with the exception of the British colonies, the measure sought to be attained has been to allot such a proportion of gold and silver to the current national coins, containing respectively of those metals, as would give an equal relative value to each in a common denomination of account. In India it is proposed to legalize the currency of the existing coins of two different countries, whose money of account has nothing in common. In other countries, including the British colonies, the principle aimed at has been to give a nominal concurrent value to coins of the two metals, according to the average value which gold and silver bear to each other in the general market of the world. In India it is proposed to follow a course founded solely on local considerations, uncertain in their effect, and possibly of an evanescent character.

Before discussing the particular measure proposed by Sir Charles Trevelyan, it may be desirable to clear the way by disposing of some of the preliminary arguments introduced in his Minute on points of general application.

It may at once be conceded that the substitution of a gold for a silver standard, if it could be effected without derangement of current business, and without evident depreciation of the measure of value, would be unobjectionable on principle in regard to its effect on existing contracts. Though the precious metals have greater fixity of value than other products, and are on that account adopted as the best regulators of prices, they are liable to fluctuations in respect to the proportion which they bear to each other, and to commodities generally; and it would be a pedantic subserviency to regulation to maintain that a debt contracted for a payment in silver, should never be discharged by its equivalent, at any given period, in gold. On the same consideration an alternative measure of value, if nicely adjusted, may be regarded as unobjectionable in principle.

We may dismiss, in reference to this part of the question, all conjectures regarding the future supply of one [illegible] Sir Charles Trevelyan [illegible] from a diminution of the supply [illegible] history of the world has not hitherto afforded any alarming indications of a great alteration in the relative production of gold and silver. It is said by well informed persons that the supply of silver is on the increase, arising partly from the discovery of new mines of that metal in California, and partly from the increased facility of extracting silver from the ore in consequence of the opening of new mines of quicksilver. On the other hand though new gold fields have been discovered, the yield from those of Australia has decreased, and this fact would seem to confirm the experience of former days, that gold lies nearer to the surface of the earth, and is therefore sooner exhausted, than veins of silver. The relative value of these metals will be governed ultimately by the amount and quality of the labour employed in their production. In the meantime, their relative prices in the market afford the only safe guide; and these do not confirm the opinion entertained by Sir Charles Trevelyan on the subject.

We may in like manner dismiss speculation on the supposed fitness of different forms of currency as applicable to different stages in the growth of a nation. Sir Charles Trevelyan considers that a natural law exists by which the currency should pass from rude materials, first to silver, then to gold, and ultimately to paper as the representative of gold. But there is no example of this order of sequence in the commercial history of the world. In Great Britain, in France and in the United States, the use of a paper circulation existed (sometimes to excess) long before the adoption of a gold standard; and a sound paper currency may be founded on the basis of either metal indifferently.

The subject matter for consideration is eminently a practical one, though it is unusually entangled by a variety of uncertain elements, which suggest motives for caution rather than confident speculation.

The movement of the precious metals since the discovery of new gold mines has been governed by many contingencies not immediately referable to the increased supply of the metal, nor even to the vast development of the commerce of the world arising from the establishment of free trade in Great Britain.

If other things had remained the same, the natural effect of the gold discoveries would have been a redistribution of the precious metals throughout the currencies of the world. After providing for a circulating medium among the new industrial communities attracted to the gold fields, the surplus metal would find its way into the currencies of countries which are based on a gold standard. It would displace silver in countries having a mixed circulation; and the latter metal would flow to places in which it constitutes the standard of value. By such means currencies consisting of silver would be increased correlatively with those of gold, and nominal prices would be generally raised throughout the world. During the progress of the change the value of the precious metals in relation to each other would be liable to considerable fluctuation.

These effects in part followed the first discoveries of gold in California and Australia. They were arrested or modified by the vast development of trade, the increased well being of the masses of the population, and with it the opportunity and habit of railway travelling, all which led to the requirement, certainly in England, and probably in other parts of the world, of a great addition to the circulating medium for the purpose of retail traffic.

But the main cause of disturbance in the natural flow of the bullion trade has arisen from the fortuitous character of our trade with the East which has prevailed ever since the new discoveries of gold, and has baffled conjecture. The opening of new ports for trade in China led to a great augmentation of imports into Great Britain and the United States, in excess of the exports to that country.—The transmission of treasure on account of capital raised in this country for Indian railways followed; then the loans on account of the expenditure for the suppression of the mutiny; and lastly, the money required for the purchase of cotton in India, in consequence of the civil war in America. To these causes may be added the opening of trade with Japan.

In all these cases large remittances of silver have been and are still required to adjust the balance of trade; and, though the operation has been continued for some years, it has been owing in the case of India to circumstances of a very exceptional character.

It is argued by Sir Charles Trevelyan that there is no want of additional circulating medium in India, because prices are universally high, and that high prices "are a certain indication of a full state of the circulation, because whatever may be the causes which create a tendency to a rise in price, they would be held in check if the circulating medium were deficient." This dictum cannot be accepted without qualification. Prices are a relative indication of value; and no sound conclusion can be formed as to what really constitute prices sufficiently high to govern the circulation of specie, unless a comparison be made between the different causes in operation at the present time, and at times when prices of commodities were comparatively low. It is true that in the case of trade between countries whose exchanges are generally well balanced, and the supply of specie is in a normal condition, low prices attract and high prices repel money. But this theory fails in its application; when, in consequence of an increased supply of one or other of the precious metals, a new distribution of them is in progress throughout the world, and when a new trade or a new demand for labour springs up in a country in which the wages of labour are low. In the latter case, a long continued influx of specie and augmentation of the circulation is compatible with a continued rise in prices. It is probable that with the new demand for labour in India, the internal trade of the country has greatly increased, and that with that increase there has arisen a necessity for a large addition to the circulating medium. Much of the money supplied is no doubt hoarded or ultimately converted into ornaments; but the primary want is coin, an adequate supply of which, or its equivalent in notes, can alone avert a recurrence of the crises which are described in the Minute.

It is this want, indeed, which has given an impulse to the present demand from merchants and trading bodies for the adoption of a gold subsidiary currency in India. The superior convenience of a gold circulation over silver for purposes of transport and for use in transactions above the ordinary dealings in the market, is obvious. Yet, many rich countries have employed silver as the standard of value without sensible disadvantage; and in a country like India, coins of inferior denomination must be most required. It is probable, therefore, that the present movement would not have arisen if the internal traffic of the country had been alone in question, or if the machinery of the mints had been sufficient to have met the demands for the coinage of silver periodically remitted in such large quantities for payments due from England, which will probably continue so long as the present abnormal demand for cotton lasts.

The proposal is to ease this pressure by declaring sovereigns a legal tender in India, as the equivalent of ten rupees; and a variety of Returns is furnished to prove that by a comparison of prevailing prices between gold and silver in India there is a probability that sovereigns will freely pass in payments at that rate. The Returns themselves, even if the conclusions derived from them are correct, do not seem to me to prove that, with every allowance for the peculiar condition of the bullion trade in India, the price of sovereigns at Calcutta (either British or Australian) is such as to allow of their importation in large quantities for the purpose of circulation at ten rupees. An examination, however, of the Statistical Tables raises doubt regarding the completeness of the calculations comprised in them, and the general conclusions founded on them appear to me to be altogether erroneous.

The information on which the scheme in the Minute is founded is mainly derived from the paper furnished by Mr. Dunlop (Appendix No. 8.) This gentleman appears to have collated with intelligence, and I have no doubt, with great accuracy the returns accessible in India* of the imports of gold and silver and of their relative prices.

Reasoning founded on statistical complications is, however, proverbially delusive, unless attention be given to collateral facts. No sound conclusions can be formed from averages taken from monthly statements of the prices of gold and silver without information regarding the amount sold in each month, and the circumstances under which each remittance was made. A merchant or banker is not governed in his dealings by averages but by his calculation of the immediate profit to be derived from each transaction. The flow of the precious metals is governed by the exchanges, and a turn of 1 per cent. in them might be sufficient to send gold from one end of the world to the other. Take, for example, the price of Australian sovereigns at Calcutta in the last three fortnights of 1863, viz., 10 rupees 5 annas, 10 rupees 1 anna 6 pies, and 10 rupees 1 anna; the average of the three quotations would be 10 rupees 2 annas 6 pies: but supposing sovereigns to the extent of 150,000*l.* were sold in the first fortnight, and to the extent of 50,000*l.* in each of the following fortnights, the price realized for the whole would be 10 rupees 3 annas 6 pies. Something of this sort actually occurs in trade.

The remittance of sovereigns from England to India is governed by the price of silver and the quantity procurable in London at the time and the price at which bills on London can be purchased in India. Gold is sent in order that the value may be returned, with profit, in the shape of bills.

In the month of December 1863 the price of silver in the London market rose to 5s. 1½d. Not only, however, was the price high, but the quantity in the market was insufficient for the amount of remittances required. Time is precious in mercantile transactions, and those who deal in the business of remittance and exchange could not afford to wait for expected arrivals. Gold was therefore sent in place of silver; and I learn, from a Return of the Custom-house, that the large amount of 342,615*l.* in gold specie was shipped for Egypt on the 9th of December, 1863, the bulk of which was destined for India.

Mr. Dunlop comes to the conclusion, from calculations founded on average prices, that British coined gold can "be laid down in Calcutta at rupees 10-4-10 per sovereign." I have ascertained from the Manager of the Oriental Bank that the actual cost of sovereigns sent to India by that establishment in 1863, was at the rate of Rupees 10-3-4. The difference is important because much stress is laid in the Minute on the economy of direct transmission of gold from Australia to India. There is no doubt, a saving of expense under existing circumstances in adopting that course; and that merchants are not slow to avail themselves of the advantage, is shown by the fact that out of imports of gold into India, amounting to nearly 3,000,000*l.* in the year 1863 more than two-thirds were drawn from Australia. Yet more is deduced from this advantage than the warrant. No allowance is made as a set-off against increased freight, for the charge for refining gold in Australia, which is higher by 1 per cent. than that of the London refineries; no reference is made to the rise in the price of gold in Australia in consequence of the Indian demand; and sufficient consideration is not given to the circumstance that, notwithstanding the facilities afforded by the Australian market, it has yet been profitable to our merchants to send direct from London one-third of the gold required in India.

I dwell upon this point because it appears to me that the prime fallacy in the proposed scheme is founded on the sentence of the Minute that:—

"The sovereign must be rated, not with reference to its value in England, but solely with reference to the cost at which it can be obtained from the cheapest source of supply, that is, from Australia."

The whole question turns upon this assertion, and it is important to examine it; because, if it be a fallacy, all the authorities consulted in India by Sir Charles Trevelyan, appear to concur in it, with the single exception of the Honourable Claud Brown, whose letter is published (Appendix No. 9) with candour, but without the attention which it deserves.

It might be a sufficient practical answer to this suggestion to observe that if the importations of treasure into India are to go on at their present rate, and if the proposed measure were to bring about the expected result of inducing the transmission of gold in preference to silver, Australia could not supply more than one-fourth of the amount required, even if the whole of its produce of gold were sent thither. It is shown in one of the Tables in the Appendix to the Minute that the amount of treasure imported into India in 1863-64 was 26,147,200*l.*; and it is shown in the Minute itself that the produce of the Australian goldfields in 1862 was only of the value of 6,685,192*l.*, with "a decided tendency to fall off."

It may further be observed, that the gold imported into Great Britain is drawn, in the course of trade, from almost every country, and that Australia supplies but a comparatively small proportion of the amount. According to the returns of the Board of Trade the value of the registered imports of gold bullion in 1863 was 19,142,655*l.* Of this only 5,995,368*l.* was derived from Australia. A great part of these general imports is employed, through the operation of the exchanges, in acquiring silver for transmission to India: and if, by an alteration of the currency laws, silver should cease to be the preferable medium of remittance, gold would be sent direct to India from England, instead of being used circuitously in the purchase of silver.

The principle involved requires, however, further investigation, and I propose to direct attention to the experience to be derived from the proceedings of other nations which have adopted a mixed currency, and to draw inferences from that experience in regard to India. [illegible] refer, in [illegible] detail, to the case of the United [illegible] the proceedings of that Government afford [illegible] of the effect, on a currency, of small errors in [illegible] of relative value, and because the history of those proceedings is not correctly quoted in the Minute.

The [illegible] Act of Congress for the regulation of the currency of the United States was passed in 1792. It enacted that 'there shall be from time to time struck at the Mint dollars and units, each to be of the value of a Spanish dollar, and to contain 371¼ grains of pure and 416 grains of standard silver.' The Eagle (or 10-dollar piece) coined after this, contained 247½ grains of fine gold.

It may not be unworthy of remark that Congress in its first search for the 'almighty dollar' deviated from the coin proposed for their model, as the average contents of fine silver in the Spanish dollars was about 376 grains. The authorities of the United States thus began their operations by a depreciation of the currency to the extent of more than 1 per cent.

It will be observed that the relative valuation of the gold coin to the silver dollar gave the proportion of 1 of gold to 15 of silver; and as the average relation of the two metals to each other in the general market was at this time as 1 to 15·7, gold was undervalued in the currency, and the new silver dollar became the practical standard of value in the United States. This state of things continued until 1834, when an Act was passed reducing the contents of fine gold in the Eagle to 232 grains, thus altering the proportion of gold to silver in the currency from 1 to 15 to 1 to 16. Gold being thus over-valued became the preferable medium of exchange, and a further depreciation of the currency was established. Subsequent Acts altered the proportion of alloy in the two descriptions of coin, but made no appreciable alteration in their relative contents of pure metal. After 1834 the quantities of gold taken to the United States' Mints for coinage greatly exceeded the quantities of silver, and the coinage of the silver dollar and its sub-divisions was limited to the requirements for circulation of the lower denominations. Although the coinage of silver under this system was expensive no material inconvenience appears to have been felt until after the discovery of the gold mines of California, when the relation of the two metals to each other was altered to an extent which rendered it profitable to collect the small silver coins for exportation. To remedy this evil an Act was passed in 1853, not altering the old silver dollar (that is, the whole dollar), but authorizing the coinage of half-dollars and lower fractions of a dollar, at the rate of 192 grains for the half-dollar in silver of nine-tenths fineness, which should pass for a limited tender of payment on the principle of the token coinage of Great Britain. After the passing of this Act the coinage of entire silver dollars fell into disuse, and the last coin of this description was issued in 1857. Legally, therefore, the double currency of gold and silver still exists in the United States; but gold became the practical measure of value, until displaced by the recent excessive issues of Government paper-money.

In France the attempt to establish a double medium of exchange was more nearly adapted to the prevailing relative value of the two precious metals. The proportion adopted was as 1 of gold to 15½ of silver. At these rates silver was the cheaper tender of payment until after the new discoveries of gold; but the difference before that event was not so great as to preclude the use of gold entirely and it passed current at a varying premium. In certain conditions of the Exchanges gold passed between London and Paris in adjustment of payments; and the same bag of gold has been known to make several journeys in these transactions.

It is unnecessary to refer to other European countries in which a similar system has prevailed; and it is sufficient to observe that, under its operation, gold and silver were both available for the adjustment of mercantile transactions on the continent of Europe.

I will, however, make a passing remark on the application of this principle to the currency of the West Indies, because Sir Charles Trevelyan has called attention to a paper written by me in 1858, in which reference is made to this subject and because the arrangement of 1838 for the regulation of the currency of the British Colonies, in that part of the world, affords the most perfect example on record of a successful adjustment of a mixed currency. The arrangement is so fully described in the extract from my paper (Appendix No. 7) that it is unnecessary here to repeat the details.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has referred to my labours under him, and with him, in and for the public service, in terms so gratifying that I am sorry to find myself in opposition to him on the present occasion. But his candour has hitherto led him to bear much from me in our mutual discussions on financial and other public matters; and he will not, I feel sure object to my stating that I regret the use made of this document, which does not, I think, bear out the inference which he derives from it.

The paper from which the extract is made was written for the purpose of proving that the arrangement, which was successful in the West Indies, was inapplicable to the Colony of Hong Kong, and for like reasons I consider it inapplicable, under existing circumstances, to India. I think that the extract itself shows that the conditions, which rendered the transition from a silver to a gold currency in the West Indies easy and unobjectionable, are not to be found in India. In the West Indies coins of the two metals were rated for circulation on a fine calculation of their relative value; and British silver, which combining with the relative valuation, represented fractional parts of both descriptions of coins, constituted, as it were, a pivot, on which a change from one to the other could be made, without derangement of contracts of current business. In India both these ingredients are wanting. There is no concurrent valuation of gold and silver coins to form the foundation of a change, and there is no subordinate coinage which can be adapted equally to the current money of India and Great Britain.

It will be obvious that, in all the foregoing cases, a common prevailing price constituted the basis on which the regulation of the concurrent use of gold and silver coins was attempted, and that the practical results have depended on that prevailing price and its latter variations. The currencies of France, of the United States, and of the West Indies were influenced by a common cause.

We find no room for speculation on the sources of the supply of the precious metals. Before the recent discoveries, the principal supply of gold was derived from the Ural Mountains; but it was not found that gold, for permanent and practical purposes of regulation, was cheaper in the countries bordering on Russia than in America.

Gold derived from America is constantly sent back from London to the Brazils in the course of trade. In 1863 gold of the value of 2,707,857*l.* was sent from Great Britain to Russia, a gold producing country; and re-imports thence of the value of 994,532*l.* occurred in the same year. When once sent on its travels, the original attribute of peculiar value is lost, and gold of the same quality becomes of the same value whencesoever it may be derived, and whatever may be the cost of the labour which produces it.

On what ground, then, is it supposed that the general law is inapplicable to India? and in what way are we to account for the undoubted fact that gold is relatively cheaper in India, as compared with silver, than in London?

The apparent anomaly is owing to the exceptional position which India holds, and is easily accounted for.

Silver is the standard and the regulator of prices in India, to the entire exclusion of gold as a measure of value. It is so generally in the East. Except in the comparatively small communities of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Manilla, and doubtfully in Japan, gold hardly enters into the currencies of the vast regions eastward of the Cape of Good Hope and northward of Australia. It follows that it is comparatively depreciated there when measured by the silver money of those regions. The material of that money, purchased with gold in London, must bear the charges of freights, insurance, interest, and mintage amounting in India to 5¼ per cent. (as correctly shown in Mr. Dunlop's paper), before it can be brought into circulation in India. It is by this silver measure of value, thus enhanced in price, that the cost of the Australian sovereign is estimated in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute.

Remove the impediment to the concurrent circulation of gold with silver, and the cause of this difference of value between the two metals in the West and the East will disappear. The tendency at least must be to an equalization of the general rates of the bullion market in both quarters. It is therefore, the price of silver in London, and not the price at which sovereigns can be laid down at Calcutta from Australia, as estimated in present currency of India, which should be regarded as the point for consideration in this matter.

And this constitutes the main difficulty in devising any measure for the introduction of a gold currency into India. Experience is wanting for a guide. During the first half of the present century there was little variation in the comparative value of gold and silver. The normal price of silver of British standard in London was about 60d. the ounce. The new discoveries of gold disturbed this relation, and the price of silver has of late years been subject to so much fluctuation that it would be difficult, now, to fix an average for the concurrent circulation of coins of the two metals. But this is not all. Although the ultimate value of gold and silver must as before observed be derived from the value of the labour employed in their production, their immediate price is governed by the law of supply and demand to an extent, and sometimes for a prolonged period of time exceeding that which applies to other commodities. The price of standard silver in London has been mainly influenced of late years by the abnormal requirements for India. When the demand for transmission of silver thither has been great, the price in London has risen; when it has temporarily ceased it has fallen—on one occasion even to an extent which touched the point at which it would have been profitable to send silver to France. Any measure, therefore, which would lead to the practical employment of gold in preference to silver in the currency of India, would cause a cessation in this demand, and lead to a reaction in the upward tendency which has of late prevailed in its price as compared with gold.

On this ground, it would seem to be rash to attempt, at the present time, any permanent regulation, which if effectual for the establishment of gold in the currency of India, must be of doubtful tendency, and if ineffectual, would be simply delusive, and therefore not creditable to the foresight of Government.

A tentative and experimental course would seem the wisest policy in this intricate matter. I understand that the Secretary of State proposes to authorise the receipt of sovereigns at the rate of 10 rupees each in payment of the revenue. Although this measure will not probably give currency to British money at this rate at the Presidencies, it may lead to its increased use in the Provinces, where, on account of the convenience of transport, it will find its way at less cost than silver: and if the sovereign is officially recognized as currency in any part of India, it may perhaps be received in payment at the Presidencies at a varying premium just as gold formerly passed current to a limited extent in France. The experiment is worth a trial, and will afford a sure test of the various speculations which have prevailed on the subject.

It might tend to afford relief in times of pressure, if the principle were extended to the issue of notes in exchange for sovereigns deposited at the same rate. If such issues were allowed as a temporary expedient on the condition of allowing the depositors to redeem their gold within a limited period, the difficulties arising from the delays in the coinage of silver might be greatly alleviated. The transaction would be as safe for the Government as the receipt of sovereigns in revenue payments. It will be seen that the practical objection to which Sir Charles Trevelyan refers in an extract from a paper of mine would not apply to an issue of notes on a deposit of gold for an amount below its intrinsic value. The objection entertained by Mr. Wilson on the subject, on which Sir C. Trevelyan dwells, is at best more a theoretical than a practical one, not borne out by the experience afforded by the practice of the Bank of England; and it will probably be admitted that a measure which may be a gain to the mercantile community, by giving them the command of money when needed, will not result in "pure loss" to the Government.

(Signed) G. ARBUTHNOT.

Treasury, Whitehall, September 16, 1864.

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* I may, however, observe that the table of the selling prices of bar-gold and silver of standard quality in London is calculated to convey an erroneous impression. The prices of gold which Mr. Dunlop quotes are evidently those of what is technically called "bar-gold parting;" that is, gold containing silver in the alloy, which may be parted in the refinery. Generally speaking, it means Australian bar-gold, which, on account of the silver contained in it, bears a higher price than standard gold of the quality that is taken to the Mint.

MADRAS.

ON the motion of the Inspector General of Police, Government have resolved that grave objections attach to the practice of employing Revenue peons and other persons in serving criminal processes in Criminal cases, which, except in very exceptional circumstances, should be served by the Police. All Magistrates of Districts have been di[illegible]gent orders against the practice.[illegible] 17.

THE Right Reverend the Lord Bis[illegible]ly submitted an application from Bangalore praying for a Government grant of 7,000 Rupees in aid of building a new Church, said to be much needed in Shoolay, Bangalore. The project was first mooted in 1861, and of the moiety to be contributed by the residents 4,000 Rupees have already been actually collected at the Station. The following order, dated 8th instant, was passed on the subject:—

The Governor in Council regrets that the demand upon the State for expenditure upon public works during the ensuing official year are likely to be so numerous that there is no probability of funds being available for the purpose referred to in the foregoing letter. The inundations which have recently occurred at Cuddalore and Masulipatam, and the injury which has been done to the public works in Tanjore, will entail on the Government an amount of expenditure which will absorb a considerable portion of the funds available for public works.—*Id.*

WRECK ON THE BYRAMGORE SHOAL.—The Superintendent of Marine has published the following letter to his address from the Master Attendant at Cochin, for general information:—

I have the honor to report for our information that the Steamer *Bushire* returned from her trip to the Byramgore Shoal this morning. Captain Cameron courteously placed at my disposal an extract of his log which is hereto annexed.

2. From the description of the hull given me by Mr. Turner, the Chief Officer of the *Bushire*, who boarded the wreck; and from the quality of the stone ballast which was found in her hold, I am almost convinced that it is the wreck of the Ship *Sultana*, Captain Rice, which was lost on the Byramgore Shoal on her passage from the Mauritius to Bombay, about the middle or the end of 1862.

3. It may be desirable that the description given of the state of the wreck should receive wide publicity, as well as as my surmise of what I am led to believe it is, as ships passing the danger and sighting the wreck will always report the same, and which may lead to the recurrence of a like undertaking as that made by the *Bushire*.

JOHN CASTOR, Master Attendant.
Cochin, Master Attendant's Office, 9th Nov.

Extract of the Steamer *Bushire's* Log, Captain E. F. Cameron, on her trip from Cochin to the Byramgore Shoal:

At 1-50 P. M., made a ship from the mast head, bearing W. ? S.; steered for her, which on nearer approach proved to be the wreck. At 3 P. M., saw breakers—also saw two Country boats anchored on the reef near the wreck.

At 4 P. M., sent the Starboard Cutter armed, in charge of the Chief Officer, with the Carpenter, Gunner, Syrang, and five Lascars, to ascertain the prospects of saving the ship or cargo. The boat when about a mile from the wreck got into 1½ fathom water, then one fathom, then three feet, and, as it neared the wreck, two feet. Found that the wreck was on the West side of the reef, with two feet water round her, and the boat could not approach her, the bottom being Coral, and sea breaking round the wreck. Got the people from one of the Country boats to take us through the reef in their small canoe. Left the Ship's boat in charge of the Gunner. The Chief Officer Carpenter, and Syrang proceeded to the wreck.

Found the three last letters of the Ship's name on her stern, which were NNA, the rest being gone and washed away. Went on board and found all her decks gone. Poop, main, and between decks, all clean gone. In her bottom was a quantity of stone ballast like boulder stones. The ship was lying on her starboard bilge. The Port bow stove in also all along the port side forward. The fore and main topgallant masts were gone, the mizen standing. The three lower yard were aloft; all the rest gone. The partners of the lower masts were gone. The masts hanging over to Starboard, and hanging by the Port rigging; some of the lanyards of which were parted. Topmast rigging all adrift and hanging to leeward. The anchors were both down. Finding that we could do nothing to the vessel, and nothing on board of her to save, returned to the steamer, and proceeded for Cochin.

The ship appeared to be a Bombay ship. Her rigging was all Coir. She was about 10 or 12 hundred tons, must have been a very strong ship to stand being lifted into such shoal water. She apparently had been coppered, but it was all stripped off. There had been sheating under the copper, about one inch broad, between which and the planking was chunam! The sheathing was all stripped off, with the exception of some pieces under the counter. The natives in the fishing boats could not talk Hindoostanee, but some of the Lascars understood from them that the ship had been there four months, the crew with their effects having gone to Mangalore at that time.—*Id.*

THE PUNJAB.

WE feel sure our readers will be as much pleased as we are to hear of the success of Sir John Lawrence's fete to the soldiers forming the garrison of the capital of the Punjaub, and their wives and children. The following details have been kindly furnished to us in a letter from Lahore:—

"The fete given by the Viceroy, to the soldiers of the Meean Meer garrison, came off on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last.

The two first days were occupied by games and sports and trials of skill amongst the British and Native soldiery in garrison. There were pony races, and foot races, races in sacks and with chatties of water on the head, jumping of all kinds high and long, tent-pegging, cutting the lemon, riding at rings, &c. The greatest good humour and enjoyment prevailed amongst all ranks. There were tents and booths in which the great Africa (I)n Lion and the Polar Bear were exhibited to admiring audiences, some of them not a little distinguished. Sir Robert Montgomery, accompanied by some of the grand folk from Annarkullee being amongst the visitors to the shows.

The men seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves, and behaved themselves exceedingly well. Nothing approaching to disorder occurred on any of the three days.

On Saturday, the 5th, at an early hour the soldiers of the Royal Artillery and 90th Regiment, together with their families went down to the Shalimar gardens. They went down early and enjoyed themselves at all sorts of games during the forenoon, at half past 3 they all sat down to a most sumptuous feast of good things in the shape of rounds of beef, hams, fowls, pudding (plum), tarts and fruit, a plentiful supply of beer being at hand wherewith to wash down this substantial fare.

After the men had plied ther knives and forks with considerable effect for an hour or so, the Serjeant-Major of the Royal Artillery called upon the soldiers to drink the health of her most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

This was responded to in thorough British style, the band playing the National Anthem.

After the cheers, long and lusty, had subsided the Serjeant-Major of the 90th rose, and in a very appropriate speech proposed the health of the Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence. He reminded the men of the many acts of considerate kindness which His Excellency had done for them since he came to govern India, how thoroughly he had at heart all that concerned the soldier's welfare. How he had increased the allowances to their wives, and had partially provided for the transport of their families from station to station when regiments moved in relief, and concluded by asking all to join in three times three for the generous giver of the day's entertainment. The men received the reminder of each act of the Viceroy's government with loud cheers, and when the Serjeant Major concluded the air rang with the deafening cheers of upwards of a thousand British officers and men.

Mr. Cooper. C. S., Commissioner of Lahore, being the senior representave of government present, returned thanks on behalf of the Viceroy. Those who know Mr. Cooper will understand that he did not lose so good an opportunity, and his sharp and pointed allusions raised roars of laughter from the men and women present. Their only regret being that his excellent speech so soon came to an end.

The Serjernt Major of the Artillery, next proposed in a short and soldier-like manner, the health of *the Commander-in-Chief*, to which words he simply added, the *soldier's friend* the men responded to this most heartily, one man adding his most fervent wish "and may he have as good a dinner every day as I have now had"!

Colonel Money, Royal Artillery, commanding at Meean Meer, then rose and in an excellent speech, delivered in a clear ringing voice, returned thanks on behalf of His Excellency. The gallant Colonel, who seemed to be a great favorite with his men, took the opportunity of telling the men how exceedingly gratified the Commander-in-Chief would have been to witness the excellent behaviour of the men during these three days' festivities, and told them they ought to be proud to know that not a single instance of disorderly conduct had occurred.

After this the men of the different corps insisted on drinking the health of their respective commanding and favorite officers, all and each of whom in turn made them a short address, some grave and some gay. Captains Hawkins and Mercer of the Horse Artillery being especial favorites. The whole of this passed off with the greatest good humour and good feeling. There were many ladies present, wives of officers and others, and judging from their merry faces they seemed to enjoy the whole thing quite as much as the soldiers.

Soon after the speeches came to an end, dancing on the green commenced, and was kept up with the greatest spirit till about 6 o'clock, when the whole of gardens were illuminated with variegated lamps and stands of lights of all shapes and sizes. This was done by Captain Hall, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore. The fountains were also set agoing, and the scene at half past 6 was perhaps one of the pleasantest and most truly gratifying to an Englishman that can be well imagined.

The thorough enjoyment which was plainly visible in every face; the perfect decorum, which prevailed told that the British soldier who can be alive in war, is equally capable of enjoying the peaceful pleasures provided for him by kind and generous governors.

The soldiers began to leave the gardens by twos and threes, the whole of the women and children were conveyed in carts, some of which were kindly supplied by the civil authorities at Lahore, and others by the Indian Carrying Company.

Most of the arrangements for this fete were carried out by a committee of serjeants. The whole was got up in about five days, and you may imagine how successful was the result when I tell you that exclusive of women and children upwards of 900 men dined in the gardens. There were 800lbs. of meat on the tables exclusive of hams, fowls, &c., &c., vegetables, sweets, fruits, &c. An allowance of two quarts of beer per man was granted to be drank at different times between 12 noon, and 6 P. M., but I don't believe anything like that quantity was consumed. The men knew that they could have two quarts, and most were content with one.

The officers of the Royal Artillery and 90th had refreshment tents pitched and cold collations ready for the visitors and their friends.

The officers of the 6th Native Infantry very kindly lent their band for the occasion.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 15.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE ON THE EUROPEAN ARMY.

(From the Hindoo Patriot.)

SOME time since we stated that Sir John Lawrence had proposed that the European force in India should be reduced; and in an article on the subject, we supported the proposition, because in our opinion, the reduction was both feasible and desirable; feasible, because the necessity for the maintenance of a large army no longer existed; and desirable, because the people were groaning under the burden of taxation. The abandonment of the annexation policy was calculated to conciliate chiefs and princes, who from fear of being deprived of their power and possessions, might be led to form a combination to overthrow the British Empire; and if the people generally were not heavily taxed, one of the chief causes of discontent would be removed and they would be induced to remain loyal. We have over and over again said in these columns that our Government could not possibly make a greater mistake than to suppose, that the safety of the Empire depends on the maintenance of a large European Army. A country like India, peopled by so many races of men, most of whom are distinguished for their warlike habits, could not for a single moment be held by mere physical force, if those races did not wish that the British rule should not perish. And when it is apparent that the people are loyal and well disposed, where, we ask, is the necessity for keeping up such a large army?

It may not be generally known that large reductions in the army would ere long have taken place, had not Sir John Lawrence opposed them in the Indian Council. However disposed the Secretary of State might be to reduce the Military expenditure, he could not, upon his own responsibility, carry out the measure in the face of an opposition which carried all the weight which Sir John's position and experience lent to it. Now that Sir John Lawrence himself has proposed large reductions, we may confidently expect that they will be carried out. We are not sure, but we might hazard a pretty confident guess, that the reasons which led Sir John to make the proposition are identical with those we have urged. We must confess, that from our knowledge of Sir John's antecedents, we were not prepared to expect that he would recommend a reduction of expenditure in such a quarter. He was one of those who held, that such a reduction would destroy the prestige of British rule in India and tempt many a feudatory chief to rise in rebellion. But it is a very happy trait in his character, that he can abandon his early prejudices without regret, when he sees that such abandonment, though involving a seeming inconsistency, is in fact called for by a sense of the duty which he owes to himself, to his employers, and to those whom he has been appointed to govern.

In common with many men of considerable Indian experience, we have always held that the Civil as well as the Military expenditure of the Empire was susceptible of such large reductions, as to obviate the necessity for the imposition of a new tax. Messrs. Wilson and Laing had both made reductions to a certain extent, but they chiefly relied upon increased taxation for the equilibrium of the finances of the Empire. Sir Charles Trevelyan by reducing the income tax by one per cent. led us to expect that that obnoxious tax would be abolished and that such sweeping retrenchments would be made that the introduction of a fresh measure of taxation would be rendered unnecessary. The English Commissioners who came out at Sir Charles Trevelyan's request and whose report we purpose to review on an early occasion, have suggested certain reductions, but they are by no means such as to give any appreciable relief to our finances. But those reductions together with what have been proposed by Sir John Lawrence in respect of the European army in India, will come up to a pretty large figure. And when we add to this reduction of expenditure, the increased revenue expected to be derived from enhanced salt duty in Bombay and British Burmah, the result appears to us to be such as to supersede the necessity of the late proposed measure of transferring the cost of the Police to Municipal Funds. It ought also to be born in mind, that the general revenue of India is developing itself every year, and that the extension of the Paper Currency to all parts of India has the effect of killing interest on Government securities. But we must confess that our best hopes are centred in the measure proposed by Sir John Lawrence.

The London *Times* has reproduced in its own columns our article on the subject of Army reduction. It was only the other day that the *Thunderer* advocated the policy of holding India by the sword, and on that ground demanded that every indulgence should be shown to the officers of the British Army in this country. But our announcement of Sir John Lawrence's proposal for the reduction of the European force has it appears produced a sensible change in the opinion of our colossal contemporary. He seems to be now satisfied that England cannot maintain an European Army of 82,000 men in India, and he asks these pertinent questions.

"Is the large European army actually necessary? Have we not been precipitate in discarding the services of native troops? Is the new Indian Government what it ought to be? Are we adopting the right principles of administration? Are we not placing a gratuitous reliance on armed force, and might we not count a little on popular content and gratitude? These are questions which have been raised and discussed with much solicitude, and they certainly merit public attention. If it is admitted that we must be the governors of India and admitted also, as it is, that the people of India could not by possibility exchange our Government for a better, it surely becomes an urgent problem to discover on what terms a connection so reciprocally binding can be best and most easily maintained."

The above clearly shows which way the wind blows now.

We learn from our latest English advices that Sir John Lawrence's minutes have produced quite a sensation in the Indian Council. Without violating confidence, we may say, that we have the best authority for stating that Sir Charles Wood is disposed to adopt the suggestions of our Viceroy, more especially as the difficulty of raising recruits is every day increasing, and Sir John is so confident of the loyalty of the people.

It is certainly a matter for congratulation that the Viceroy should have formed such a high opinion of the loyalty of the people, and it is to be hoped, that there will be fresh matter for congratulation, when seeing that his recommendations on the subject of army reduction have been adopted, Sir John will abolish the income tax and announce at the same time that no fresh tax in substitution is necessary.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(From the Madras Times.)

HIS Excellency the Governor does not approve of railroads in India, or rather, he does not approve of railroads adapted to steam power. He has no objection to laying down light rails, along which horses may drag passengers, and bullocks drag goods, but steam he thinks out of place, at all events in this Presidency, and little suited to the wants of the people. Now, considering what steam power has done not only for Old England, but for every country in which it has been used, this is a somewhat startling opinion: and the more so, seeing that it is deliberately brought before the public by a man of varied experience and known good sense. We proposed therefore to explain briefly the grounds upon which it is founded.

In the years 1857 and 1858, Sir William Denison read before the Philosophical Society of New South Wales, two papers, on the best and cheapest means of providing the Colony with good roads. The existing channels of traffic were hopelessly muddy tracks in wet weather, and were full of sandy pits and hillocks in dry. Consequently, the average cost of conveyance of one ton per mile was very little short of two shillings; and it was often hardly worth while for a farmer to send his grain to market. Moreover, the community was heavily taxed for the support of what poor lines of communication it enjoyed. So, with a view to remedy this state of things, if posible, Sir William Denison made careful enquiries, and laid the result of them before the public. Three modes of action were possible: the question was, which of them offered the greatest advantages? The Colony might construct thoroughly sound turn pike roads, it might lay rails for horsepower, or it might build railroads in the ordinary sense of the term. Which should it do? Turnpike roads would cost only £3,000 per mile, and the interest on that sum would only be £150; whilst a horse railroad would cost, £3,500 per mile, and a railroad £12,000. But besides the first cost, there was the cost of maintenance. In the case of a turnpike road, this would be £186-6 per mile; the horse railroad would require £179-3-4; and a railroad £368-10-0. And lastly there was the cost of working. This would be for a horse-power road £300, and for a railroad £153-1-0 per mile. But, if turnpike roads were used, it would amount to no less than £1,077-10-0. Provided, therefore, that these calculations were based on correct data, there could be no doubt, but that horse-power railroads would be far cheaper than any other kind of road, whilst speed would not be wholly sacrificed. Accordingly, Sir William recommended their construction, and, so convinced is he of the soundness of his theory, that he has lately republished his former papers, and added to them a third, showing the applicability of the system to this Presidency. The calculations are in this wise. To construct turnpike roads would cost, so says the D. P. W, about £750 per mile. Add to this the expense of rails, chairs, and sleepers, and of fixing them, and we have the price of a horsepower railroad, about £2,627. A railroad would cost much the same here as in New South Wales, viz. £12,000 per mile. In the case of a turnpike road, the cost of maintenance would be £55 per mile, and that of working £-161,313-16; in the case of a horse-power railroad these charges would be respectively £100, and £302-12-10, and in that of a railroad £255 and £157-0-3¾ Turnpike roads, therefore, would be the most costly, and horse power railroads the least, and, on the whole, the cost of each would approximate very closely to that of a similar kind of road in New South Wales.

Now, this seems very much opposed to all our preconceived ideas on the subject. Let us see therefore, upon what data His Excellency's calculations have been made. As the construction of turnpike roads would cost only £750 per mile, why should they be so costly a luxury? Why should the cost of working them be 30 per cent. more here than in New South Wales, seeing that, now, goods are being conveyed here at an average price of 3½d. per ton per mile, whereas it cost nearly two shillings per ton per mile to convey goods in that Colony, when Sir William was reading his papers? As the whole question of profit or loss to shareholders would depend, in great measure, upon the actual difference in costliness between working a turnpike road and working a horse railroad, it is of the last importance that we should be able to judge correctly, how great that difference is likely to be; and, also, whether or no the working of either will be less costly than that of the roads we now have. In order to ascertain the probable ratio of 1st class passengers to 2nd and 3rd, and of the number of passengers to that of tons of goods, that would be conveyed along any line of traffic, Sir William takes as standards, the (round) numbers of passengers and of tons of goods carried during the year 1863 on the North West line, namely, 388 1st, and 2,822, 2d class passengers, and 150,000 3d, and 32,000 tons of goods, and he then proceeds to calculate the probable cost of conveying them. On the supposition that the prices of the Transit Company from Tripatur to Bangalore are reasonable and proper, and that not only 1st class passengers, but 2d class passengers also, would be willing to pay them, he lumps together the two classes, and sets down £80-10-0 per mile as the cost of their carriage along a turnpike road, at the rate of 6d. each. This is an extremely high rate. Would respectable men of small incomes consent to pay it? Would they not rather use common country bandies? Next with regard to the third class—the great bulk of native travellers. These Sir William makes his 2d class, and taking the ordinary rates of hire of *Shigrampos* in Madras sets down the price of conveying them as £633-6-0 at 1d. per mile. Now we think this uncommonly hard on turnpike roads. We cannot believe that Ramasami and Latchumi would hire *Shigrampos* to take them and their relations to a feast, when a country cart would carry them far more comfortably, and nearly as quickly, at the rate of say 1¼ or 2 pice per head per mile. If they would, then are we in total ignorance of native habits and springs of action. Lastly come 32,000 tons of goods at the normal rate of 3½d. per mile, costing £600. Hence the whole cost of conveying passengers and goods along a mile of turnpike road, Sir William thinks would amount to £1,313-16-0. On a horse-power railroad he calculates that the cost would be very much less only £534-0-4. But we cannot admit the justice of all his arguments. For instance, in reckoning up the original outlay, provision is made for only three first class carriages along the whole length of line, to be dragged by 12 horses, for which 10 sets of harness would be necessary. And these three items amounting to only £1,390 constitute the whole first cost of arranging for the conveyance and comfort of any number of 1st class passengers. Surely this would never do? A London omnibus is horsed with 12 horses for its daily journeys, and yet that very number is set down for carriages along 40 miles of road! Then, for the 2nd class—150,000 persons—only 20 carriages and 100 horses and 16 sets of harness are set down! What would the Company do when great feasts came off, and 50,000 people wished to enter a town all within two or three days? We must say that we think the original outlay would have to be *at least three times* what it has been calculated at, and that consequently the cost of working would be about £900 per mile instead of £302-12-0, and the whole expence of the road more than £1,000 per mile. If so, and if we be right in declaring that the cost of working a turnpike road has been greatly over-estimated, it is clear that the public would not gain in a pecuniary point of view by setting up these horse railroads in perference to good turnpike roads. And there is no reason to suppose that they would gain in speed. Why then should we try them?

It is rather curious that so many able men should be averse to sinking money in railroads. Almost at the same time that Sir William Denison was objecting to steam in New South Wales Colonel Arthur Cotton issued his famous memorandum, in which he deprecated in the strongest terms the wasting of our resources on useless railroads, when by spending a few lacs on irrigations, we might fill our treasuries to overflowing, and bring back the saturnian age to our ryots. The real reason of all these objections is that many minds are apt to overlook the enormously great *indirect* gains to a community arising from a railway system; and to insist *ad nauseam* on the obvious fact that railways can not, in any country and however managed bring in so large direct profits as other ordinary investments. Sufficient attention is not paid to the circumstance that few of the principal lines in England pay, or ever will pay large dividends and that yet all classes unite in endeavouring to increase the intricacy of the network already spread over the country. In fact, the English cannot have too many miles of iron rails. How is it, then, that men in high authority here refuse to appreciate the incalculable benefits derivable from free and rapid intercourse? How is it, that they proposep ushing us back a generation or two, and re-introducing schemes long since discarded in the mother country? We devoutly hope that none of these schemes will ever be seriously taken in hand. When the money is forthcoming, we must have railroad communication between Salem and Trichinopoly, and between Trichinopoly and the South, and Madras must be linked to Bombay. All these lines have to be made in due time, and we should hold the making of them to be a sacred duty. Few things can so check the advancement of this Presidency, or do so great harm, as attempts to divert the public from following the surest and shortest road to civilization and wealth.

* This is the corrected stock. It was originally given 84,600, but at the stock-taking, December 31, an error of 110,000 bales was found.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 22ND.

Burke, Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Shewell, Lieutenant A. M., Commissariat Staff, on leave, from Baroda.
Holberton, Captain T. N., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Taylor, Lieutenant G. C. B., 19th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Steward, Captain, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Saugor.
Davies, Lieutenant, 29th Madras N. I., on leave, from Saugor.
Hammond, Lieutenant C. R., 4th (K. O.) Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Cameron, Surgeon Major W. L., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22ND.

Dawes, Paymaster C. M., H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Mhow.
Westropp, Lieutenant Colonel R. M., Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Seroor.
Taylor, Lieutenant G. C. B., 19th Hussars, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Ship.	Commander.	From
22	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat Nov. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
22	Catherine Rankin	McMillan	Liverpool.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Dr. Burke; Lieut. Shewell; and Mr. A. Johnston.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Grah Bhaz*, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer *Carnatic*, for China, &c.
Schooner *Mahi*, for China.
Schooner *Kutch Kaikhusroo*, for Colombo.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d. p. ton
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.
London	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To Havre	Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. d.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 and port charges.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To China		No offers.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish		at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		6-13 to 6-14.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White)		32 to 35. 38 to 40.
Niger		27 to 28. Nominal.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER 1864.

Liverpool.

Banner—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.
Beeston Castle—41 bales cotton, 143 cwt., Camajee Pochajee and Co.; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Damjee Gocul.
Charger—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Erany, 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama; 1½ bales cotton, 5¼ cwt., Mugunali Hurreesunker.
Foam—66 bags surseseed, 99 cwt. Nanabhoy Romonjee.
Forest Queen—100 packages linseed, 150 cwt., Hirjee Ludha.
Gatineau—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor; 123 bales cotton, 430½ cwt., Callianjee Petamber; 22 bales wool, 66 cwt., Khimjee Ramjee.
Helen Scott—48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Huttaysing Kessreesing.
Knight Errant—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Jadowjee Purbutt; 64 bales cotton, 224 cwt., Nensy Curumsy; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum.
Lancastrian—57 bales cotton, 199½ cwt., Damoder Ramdass. 104 bales cotton, 364 cwt., Nasmyth and Co.
Longwood—29 bales cotton, 101½ cwt., Dhurumsy Nunjee.
Lydia Williams—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.
Mornington Castle—125 bales jute, 312½ cwt., Nanabhoy Luckmeeram.
Morning Light—500 bundles gall, 250 cwt., Jumnadass Virlall.
Negotiator—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hurry Dewjee and Co.; 61 bales wool, 183 cwt., Pairaz Luckmedass.
Tiger—105 bales wool, 315 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Carnatic*—10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Wm. Nicol and Co.

Shanghae.

Steamer *Carnatic*—30 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Wm. Nicol and Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—November 15, *Lady Jocelyn*, *Zouave*, *Saringa*, and *Corriemulzie*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—November 14, Screw Steamer *Sydney*, Beyts, to Bombay, via Southern Ports; Screw Steamer *Arabia*, J. Petterson, to Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MONEY MARKET.

A COMPARISON of the last Bank Returns with those of the previous week gives the following results:—

New Capital Account	Increase	Rs. 6,33,500
General Treasury Balance	"	6,34,384
Deposits at Head Office	"	9,74,281
Deposits at Branches	"	2,65,474
Loans at H. O. and Branches	"	77,979
Credit Accounts do. do.	"	33,973
Bills Discounted do. do.	"	4,26,609
Balances with Agents	"	3,28,162
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	"	12,21,799
Do. do. do. at Branches	"	864

The Returns of the past week again show a marked increase to the Cash Balance, which has now reached the large sum of 3 crores. New Capital is being steadily paid up, the week's addition to this account being slightly over 6 lacs. Deposits at the Head Office are also considerably augmented, say nearly 10 lacs, while those at the Branches exceed the previous Returns by 2½ lacs. Loans and Credit Accounts are only increased 1 lac, and Bills Discounted have absorbed a further amount of 4½ lacs.

With such a large Cash Balance as now fills the Bank's coffers, it may be well to consider whether even yet the Directors would be justified in acceding to the wishes of a considerable portion of the public by now making a reduction in the rate. We are of opinion that they would not be justified, and will briefly state one or two of our reasons for thinking so. Most will acknowledge that at the present time the business of the port is on the most meagre scale, and that a great portion of the capital which would have been devoted to commerce has been temporarily withdrawn from that employmentand diverted to the share market. A strong impulse has thus been given to speculation through means of which a shoal of public Companies have been brought out. It is not our present purpose either to enter into the details of these Companies, or the likelihood or otherwise of their being all successful, we merely wish to say that a large amount of the floating commercial capital of Bombay has been invested in undertakings at immensely inflated prices, the shares of which will be a perfect drug in the market when a squeeze comes. Much of the money forming the Capital of these various Associations will doubtless be available for the purposes of commerce to a certain extent, but a large amount will have been sunk in industrial undertakings from which we can receive no aid in the event of pressure.

In addition to this we must also provide for a considerable amount of redrafts, and the full effect of the recent panic in Liverpool will not be thoroughly felt, we might in a great many instances almost say understood, until these have to be met. It has been asserted that these redrafts are not likely to influence the money market here, inasmuch as the money is not taken out of the place. We rather differ from this, because they will displace, for a time, the usual remittances of specie, which alone, comparatively speaking, can purchase cotton upcountry.

Further, a very short time only must now elapse before we receive such intelligence from America as will in all probability give the greatest activity to exports of cotton; already we may be said to have received the first instalment of the improved advices, which are likely to reach us for the remainder of the year. We put the question therefore, would it be safe or prudent for the Bank to reduce its rate at a time when speculation, such as has never before been witnessed here, is rampant, and when at the same time the legitimate wants of commerce are confined to the narrowest limits possible, together with the prospect of an active resumption of business and an increased demand for money shortly? We think the majority of our readers will agree with us that, whatever steps the Directors may resolve upon bye and bye, their reducing of the rate at present would be productive of more harm than good.

Exchange has been quiet during the week with a tendency to hardening rates. The business done has been small, the great bulk of transactions being postponed till arrival of the telegram.

THE following Statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 8th November 1864.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.		Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Suez	—	......	20,11,000
" Malabar and Canara	—	......	7,00,000
" Guzerat	—	......	1,61,600
Total for the week. Gold Rs.	—	Silver. Rs.	2,872,600
Previously imported in the year 1864	44,742,485	......	105,671,912
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th Nov. 1864	44,742,485	......	108,544,572
Do., 1863	39,652,775	......	72,830,227
Increase...Rs.	5,089,710	... Rs.	35,714,285

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.		Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	11,550	......	6,000
" Concan	7,820	......	32,067
" Guzerat	154,800	......	69,800
" China	—	......	100,000
" P. & Singapore	—	......	5,700
" Persian Gulf	—	......	15,100
" Madras	—	......	8,000
" Calcutta	—	......	2,00,000
" Malabar and Canara	46,613	......	507,300
" North Canara	8,168	......	30,000
Total for the week ...Gold Rs.	228,951	Silver. Rs.	973,967
Previously exported in the year 1864	10,452,709	......	61,550,643
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th Nov. 1864	10,681,660	......	62,524,610
Do., 1863	10,153,785	......	54,613,637
Increase...Rs.	527,875	... Rs.	8,410,973

THE Bank rates were the same yesterday as on Monday. Land shares were greatly in demand, Elphinstones being Rs. 4,000 higher, Mazagons Rs. 250, and Back Bays Rs. 1,750: more than one hundred of the latter were sold yesterday at Rs. 25,000 premium.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 13/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100½
China	60 Do. do.	224

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	15 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	46 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial	100	......	59 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	179	......	155 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Financial	50	......	26 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	5,000	20	16,000 per sh. with
Bank of India	250	8	46 ex div. [N. sh.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	250 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	30 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	150	......	14 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	200	......	20 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	22 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	5 do.	60 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	includg. n. sh. 120 per cent.
China Bank	25		67 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	135 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	[mnl. 100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	28½ per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	6½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	58 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	59 per cent. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company	100	......	19 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	32 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	......	......	Par.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	127 per cent. pm.
Mercantile Credit Financial	......	......	11 per cent. pm.
Union Financial	......	......	9 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	16 ex-div.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	[pm. Rs. 25,250 p. share
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	......	......	9,000 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited One whole Share comprising			[per whole share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	Rs. 1,12,000 per share pm.
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 32,000 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 43,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 13,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,000	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	1050	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-8-0	pr. ct.	[discount. Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2¼ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	600 per share	Rs. 1,800 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bombay Landing and Shipping Co. (Limited)	1,000	......	250 per share.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500	......	200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	300 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Slip & Dock Company	500	......	75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	500	......	20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	5 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	......	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	7 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Ct.	Transfer Loan	95
	Loan 1835-36	93¼
	Loan 1842-43	93¼
	Loan 1854-55	93¼
New Five per Cent. Loan		108
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	216
Carolus	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	230
German Crowns	214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	233½
Bar Silver	104½
Gold Leaf	16-7/16

PRICE CURRENT, 19th November 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dhollera, (ready.)	Rs. 410 to 425
Bhownuggur and Mowa	437 to 445
Broach	410 to 445
Surat	[illegible]
Oomravuttee, Akote	400 to 410
Porebunder	350 to 365
Akote	[illegible]
Compta	415 to 420
Veeravul	360 to 370
Hinghunghat	500 to 516
Khandeish	325 to 335
Dharwar (Sawginned)	500 to 510
Dhollera (December delivery)	525 to 527
Dhollera (April and May delivery)	535 to 540

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,435

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'étoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'étoit laide.
J. J. Rousseau

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0d.	„
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„ 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	„
„ 1	do.	1s. 11¼d.	„
On demand		1s. 11¼d.	„
On Scotland / On Ireland	do.	1s. 11d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50 000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ ... [illegible]
„ 3 „ ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on sales at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*

W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER, Esq.

Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Branches—Calcutta. Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight...	at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 0d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 „
„ 6 „	5 „
„ 12 „	7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		7 per cent, per ann.		
Do. 6	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
I. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months'	sight	......	2s. 0¾d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
2 do.	do.	...	1s. 11¾d.
1 month's	do.	...	1s. 11½d.
Demand ...	...	...	1s. 11¼d.
On Ireland and Scotland...			1s. 11¼d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain...	3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „	5 „
„ „ 12 „	7 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 14th Nov. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.

RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain		3 per cent. per annum.		
Do. „ 6 „	„	5 „	„	
Do. „ 12 „	„	6 „	„	

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills	London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.		at 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.		at 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.		at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.		at 1	do.	2s. 0 d.	do.
Do.	on Demand		do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.			do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.

London Bankers,

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London		6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
	On Demand		1s.	11¾d.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ¼

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.........LONDON. | Branch Office.........EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	......	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s.	11¼d.	do.
On Demand	... .	1s.	11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes ...	... .	1s.	11d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays......................10 to 1

Bombay, 14th November 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital—£8,00,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Solicitors.—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 11th November 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાન (લીમીટેડ.)

دی بینک آف هندوستان چینا آند جاپان (لیمیٹیڈ)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Paid and to be called up.—One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY BRYSELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
J. MACNEILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..................Do. do.
MANCHESTER ....Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight...	...2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Four „	...2s.	0d.	do.
Three „	...1s.	11¾d.	do.
Two „	...1s.	11½d.	do.
One „	...1s.	11¼d.	do.
On demand	...1s.	11¼d.	do.
On Scotland / On Ireland	1s.	11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	...1s.	11d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct, on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 600 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice of withdrawal		6 per ct.	per ann.
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 do	do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
Sight	......	1s. 11¾d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	...frs.	2-58 cts.	„
3 do	do.	2-53 „	„
Sight	......	2-48 „	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	do
12 ditto	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 24th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. |
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months'	sight at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s.	0d.	„
„ 1	do.	1s.	11¾d.	„
„ On demand	do.	1s.	11½d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice		3 per cent. per annum.		
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .... „ 1,70,000.
Head Office ... ...DELHI.
Manager ... ...J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary... ... ...H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ... ...Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... ... „ D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... ... „ H. B. McLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... ... „ J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... ... „ C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... ... „ E. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)
London ... ... „ THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	...at 2s. 0¼d.	per rupee.
4 do.	...	...at 2s. 0¼d.	„
3 do.	...	...at 2s. 0d.	„
2 do.	...	...at 1s. 11¾d.	„
1 do.	...	...at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On demand	...	...at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland at 2s. 0d.			

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.
W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay 26th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.
W. B. THOMPSON,
Nov. 9 1864. Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight		at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. „	at 3 „	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
Do.	Demand „	....	
Do. Scotland	„	.... } 1s. 11¾d.	
Do. Ireland	„	....	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11d. „			

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only and sums, under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	....	2 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	3 months' sight	3 „	„
Do.	6 „	4 „	„
Do.	12 „	5 „	„

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.	. . . .	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
3 do. do.	. . . .	2s. 0¼d.	„
2 do. do.	. . . .	2s. 0¼d.	„
1 do. do.	. . . .	2s. 0d.	„
Demand.	. . . .	1s. 11¾d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બામબે જોઇનટ સટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Limjee, Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees; above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
„ 6 „ „ 6 „
„ 3 „ „ 5 „
„ 2 „ „ 4 „

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1864. J. C. TEASDALE, Acting Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per rupee.
„ 4 „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 3 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ 2 „	1s.	11¾d.	„
„ 1 „	1s.	11¾d.	„
„ on Demand	1s.	11¾d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	1s.	11¾d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11¾d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „	4 „ „
12 „	6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 18th November 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on Dwellings and Ware-houses Bombay and the Mofussil.

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 15,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India or China at the expiration of three months (or in England one month) from the first proper notice of the loss.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, Bombay, 19th October 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company......	£135,000
Accumulated Fund........................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses, of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras..........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ....Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong......Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai.........Messrs. DENT & Co.
Mauritius ......Messrs. BLYTH & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG. *And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.				
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.	
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	25	0	0	4	9
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published.

TABLES of the Pay of the Medical Officers under the three Presidencies, as laid down in the Bengal G. G. O. No. 507, dated 20th June 1864, showing the results for broken periods in any month.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER VINING & CO.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.

THE following are now available:—

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„ 12	In silk for case...		2	12
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„ 14	The same, roan tuck		3	4
„ 15	Three days to a page without Sunday, tall..		1	12
„ 17D	Do. Do. 18mo. cloth		1	0
„ 17	Do. Do. 18mo. sewed		0	8
„ 18	Do. Do. French Morocco Tuck...		1	12
„ 20	Three days to a page without Sunday. 32mo. morocco tuck...		1	8
„ 20	Do. Do. 32mo. Wallet pocket book, best morocco		6	0
„ 21	Do. Do. Sewed...		0	8
„ 2	Three days to a page, 4to. cloth...		5	12
„ 2H	Do. Do. Do..		5	12
„ 3	Do. Do. Folio		4	8
	Letts's card case almanack		0	8
	Do. Russia case		2	0
	Do. Professional diary...		5	4

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38 Bags Dry Chillies.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 23rd November 1864.

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By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., Sundry Articles, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Copper, Brass, and Iron Utensils, &c.

ALSO,

At 4 P. M., on the Premises, an upper-roomed Dwelling House, standing on Fazendaree Ground, and assessed by the Collector under No. 25; the Property of the late Muriabaee alias Gopicabaee, daughter of the late Pandoorung Juggonath Naik.

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Meadow Street, Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 25 Casks of Glass and Earthen Ware, being portion of the Merchandize shipped by Thomas Shortt, Junior, for the late firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., consisting Liqueur, Wine, Claret, Champagne, Sherry, Port, and Hock Glasses, Finger Cups, Wine Coolers, Decanters, Butter-pots, Salt Cellars, Celery Vases, Jugs, Dishes, Soup Tureens, Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Sauce Tureens, Plates, Salad Bowls, Toilet Sets, Tea Cups and Saucers, Slop Bowls, Sugar and Milk Jugs, Muffin Dishes, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, Metal Tea Sets and Tea-pots, Accordians, Felt Hats, Guitars, &c., &c.

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40 Cases Blue Colour.
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58 English superior Rugs.
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An Auction Sale of Rich Cut and Bohemian Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Rich Ornaments, Busts, and Vases, Damask Table Linen, Tweed Cloths, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Hats, superior Ladies' Boots, and Children's Shoes, Stationery &c., in the upper part of the premises lately occupied by Menesse & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 29th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions from JAMES T. GOOD Esq., to sell by Public Auction on the upper part of the premises lately occupied by MENESSE & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, the portion of the Merchandize shipped by THOMAS SHORTT, Junior, for the late firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., the same consisting of Rich Cut Wine and Champagne Glasses, Wine and Water Goblets, Tumblers, Sodawater Glasses, Sets of Decanters, Pickle Jars, Cellery Vases, Claret Jugs, Bohemian Jugs and Rummers, Opal and Green Dessert Services, Liquor and Ink Bottles, Bohemian Vases, "Parian" Busts, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, Best Rodger's Cutlery, comprising Mahogany Boxes of Knives, Pocket, Hunting, Farriers', and Butchers' Knives, Pen Cutters, Knife Sharpeners, Bread Knives, Scissors, &c., Plated "Lilly Pattern" Ice and Fruit Spoons; Stationery, consists of Creamlaid, Blue Wove, Satin Cream, Violet and Rose Bank Note Papers, and Envelopes, Mourning Papers and Envelopes to match, Programme Cards, Pocket Memo. Books, Ledgers and Cash Books with Locks and Keys, Mordan's—Ready made Quills, Travelling Inkstands, single and double Blotting Pads, Photographic, Scrap, and Albums, Leather Travelling Writing Cases, superior Japaned Calf, Cloth, and Bronze Ladies' Boots and Coloured Children's Boots, Brown and Black Portmanteaus, Japaned Tin Airtight Boxes, Brown Leather Bags, Buggy Wrappers, Best Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Sidepieces, Tweed Cloths, Muslin Dresses, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Boy's Hats of different colours and Shapes, English Folding and Brass Rocking Chairs, Battledores and Shuttlecocks, Cricket Bats and Balls, Bagatelle Boards, Ivory Chessmen, a quantity of Taddy's Tobacco, a lever Press with 2 Dies one a Crest, a Swan, and the Motto, *Sperandum Est,* the other a Monogram; a No. 1 Direct acting Soda-water Machine, with 12 Sets of prepared Leather Extra Valves, Dial indicator, Wiring Apparatus, extra Acid Bottle, 2 Generator Bottles, Syrup Measure, Tap, 2 pair Ca[illegible]

Catalogues of full particulars [illegible] property will be on view from Friday [illegible]

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A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Gig Harness.
Few Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
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DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

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My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York Commercial Advertiser.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1850.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, deposes that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861,
GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 185[illegible].

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, prevention, and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 1 Rupee, and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

The medicines are—

		Rs.	as.	
The Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon	...price	3	8	per bottle.
Sarsaparilla Compound ...	... „	2	4	„
Pile Remedy	... „	2	4	„
Dysentery Syrup	... „	1	2	„
Children's Panacea	... „	1	2	„
Fever and Ague Remedy ...	... „	[illegible]	2	per box.
Vegetable Pills	... „	[illegible]	9	„
Eye Lotion	... „	0	9	per bottle
Green Mountain Ointment ...	... „	0	9	per box.
Health Bitters	... „	0	9	per pack.
Consumptives' Balm... ...	... „	3	8	per bott.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

N. B.—These Medicines, owing to their low price, are sold for Cash only.

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